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# Changes in the Regional Balance of Income and Population in the United States, 1940-70

Herman Bluestone

Robert Coltrane

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CHANGES IN THE REGIONAL BALANCE OF INCOME AND POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1940-70, by Herman Bluestone and Robert Coltrane. Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

#### ABSTRACT

This report measures the changes in the regional distribution of income in the United States between 1940 and 1970. It uses coefficients of concentration to quantify differences in the distribution of income, population, total employment, and employment in selected industry groups among multi-State regions and multicounty areas in 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970. The analysis reveals that between 1940 and 1970, the incidence of area poverty diminished because some of the poor moved to higher income areas and because per capita incomes rose appreciably in some economically depressed areas. Little of the improvement in income distribution can be attributed to an equalization among areas in percentage of population employed. Part of it may be due to convergence in industrial mix among areas.

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## HIGHLIGHTS

Families who live in economically depressed areas are doubly disadvantaged. They have poor earning opportunities and they suffer from inadequate levels of basic community services such as public education and health care. Thus, one of the objectives of economic policy has been to reduce the imbalance in economic welfare among regions.

Analysis of changes in the distribution of income among regional and sub-regional populations reveals that the United States has, in fact, made considerable progress toward achieving this goal. Distributions of personal income and population became more alike in each decade of the 1940-70 period, but the bulk of the improvement shown over this 30-year period took place in the 1940's.

In 1970, achieving equality in per capita personal income among nine multi-State regions would have required redistributing only 6 percent of the Nation's personal income from census regions with above average per capita income to regions with below average per capita income. By comparison, in 1940 achieving such equality would have required redistribution of 13 percent of personal income. During the 30-year period, the lower income and more rural regions--the West South Central, East South Central, South Atlantic, and West North Central regions--made large gains in per capita personal income.

Improvement in the interregional distribution of income relative to population was associated with a regional convergence in industrial structure as measured by major industry divisions; that is, the industrial structure of regions became more similar. During the 30-year period, the regional distribution of employment in all major industry divisions, except mining, contract construction, and government, more closely approached the regional distribution of total employment. Little of the improvement in income distribution can be attributed to an equalization among regions in proportion of the population at work.

Among trading areas within regions, the geographic dimension of the low-income problem also diminished during 1940-70. Personal income relative to population became more evenly spread among trading areas in all regions.

Improvement in the intraregional distribution of income among trading areas was larger than average within the South Atlantic, West South Central, West North Central, and East North Central regions. As already noted, per capita incomes in the first three of these regions grew more rapidly than in the Nation as a whole between 1940 and 1970.

Personal income in 1970 was most evenly distributed relative to population among trading areas in the East South Central and Mountain regions, and least evenly distributed in the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Middle Atlantic regions. Equalizing per capita income among trading areas within regions in 1970 would have required an intraregional shift of personal income ranging from 4 percent of total regional income in the East South Central to 7 percent in the South Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific regions.

Essentially, all of the improvement in intraregional income distribution in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions and half the improvement in the Mountain region can be attributed to a convergence among trading areas in the proportion of population employed. On the other hand, the bulk of the improvement in the East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central regions has to be attributed to other factors, including the convergence in industrial structure, during the 1940-70 period. In most regions, employment in all major groups except agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and government become more evenly distributed among trading areas relative to total employment.

The decline in the area dimension of the low-income problem suggests that many people during the 1940-70 period may have escaped from area poverty either through outmigration from economically depressed areas or as a result of a rise in per capita incomes in some previously low-income areas. Despite this progress, area poverty still remains a serious problem for many people. And the fact that the trend toward greater equalization of incomes among areas lost momentum in the 1950's, and especially in the 1960's, suggests that further progress in eliminating low income may be more difficult to achieve.

CHANGES IN THE REGIONAL BALANCE OF INCOME  
AND POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1940-70

by

Herman Bluestone  
and  
Robert Coltrane

INTRODUCTION

One of the objectives of economic policy in the United States is to improve the economic position of the population living in low-income areas, that is, in areas where per capita income is much below the national average. People who live in such areas are doubly disadvantaged. They have limited access to higher paying jobs and they suffer from inadequate community services such as public education and medical and dental care. In such areas, even people with relatively high income face severe problems in obtaining some services locally.

The incidence of area poverty may be marginally reduced through the net outmigration of the poor to more prosperous areas or, more effectively, through improvement of economic opportunity in the depressed areas. Most Government programs, both in the United States and Europe, dealing explicitly with the low-income area problem have attempted to foster the second kind of adjustment. That is, they have attempted to bring about a more equitable distribution of material well-being among area populations by subsidizing the improvement of community facilities and services, and by stimulating more rapid economic growth in the low-income areas. <sup>1/</sup> U.S. agencies established in the 1960's to improve the position of economically depressed areas include the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Economic Development Administration and its predecessor organization, the Area Redevelopment Agency. It is generally conceded, however, that resources committed to the programs of these and other area development agencies have been small in relation to other Government expenditures affecting area employment and income, and to market forces.

This study measures the extent of income inequality among areas in 1970 and determines whether inequality became larger or smaller during the 1940-70 period. Although the study does not identify or measure the causes that underlie changes in area income inequality, such as net migration of the poor to high-income areas or improvement in the income situation of the poor areas, it does attempt to shed some light on the nature of economic adjustments by quantifying associated changes in the geographic distribution of population and employment in various industries.

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<sup>1/</sup> Sunquist, James L. *Dispersing Population: What America Can Learn from Europe*. Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1975.

The measure used to gauge the extent of the regional income inequality problem is a relative measure. With respect to the distribution of income, inequality is defined as the percentage of the U.S. personal income 2/ that would have to be redistributed from higher income regions to lower income regions to make all regions equal in per capita income. This measure, of course, does not imply that a direct redistribution of income among areas would be an effective way to solve the regional income inequality problem.

The study does not consider that dimension of the low-income problem that results from the unequal distribution of income among individuals or families within each region. Even if all regions had the same per capita income, income could be more evenly distributed among families or individuals in some regions than in others.

### Geographic Areas of Analysis and Observation

This study examines the distribution of population, employment, and income at two different geographic levels. The first part of the report analyzes distributions among the nine census regions and the second part analyzes distributions among multicounty trading areas within each region. 3/

The areas of observation are the nine multi-State census regions and 489 basic trading areas which have been delineated by the Rand McNally Company. 4/ A Rand McNally Basic Trading Area (RMA) is a functional economic area, in the sense that most of the area's trading activity occurs in one or a small group of city centers. Factors used to determine the borders of the RMA's include physiography, population, newspaper circulation, economic activity, highway facilities, suburban transportation, and field reports of sales analysts. Some RMA's straddle regional lines. Those that do are placed in the census region that contains their largest city. Thus, regional totals obtained by summing data for RMA's would differ from regional totals published elsewhere which are obtained by summing data for States. The regions are shown in figure 1. The RMA's and some basic population, employment, and income data for each one are shown in appendix table 3.

### Data

The population, employment, and income data analyzed in this study are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. All of the statistical series, except the personal income estimates and population estimates for 1973, were derived from data collected in the Census of Population for 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970.

The employment data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) have been adjusted to make them internally comparable over time with respect to labor

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2/ U.S. personal income means the total personal income of all U.S. residents.

3/ Census divisions are referred to as regions in this report because the word "region" is less cumbersome than the word "division."

4/ 1972 Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, Rand McNally and Company, Chicago, Ill.

## REGIONS USED IN THE STUDY

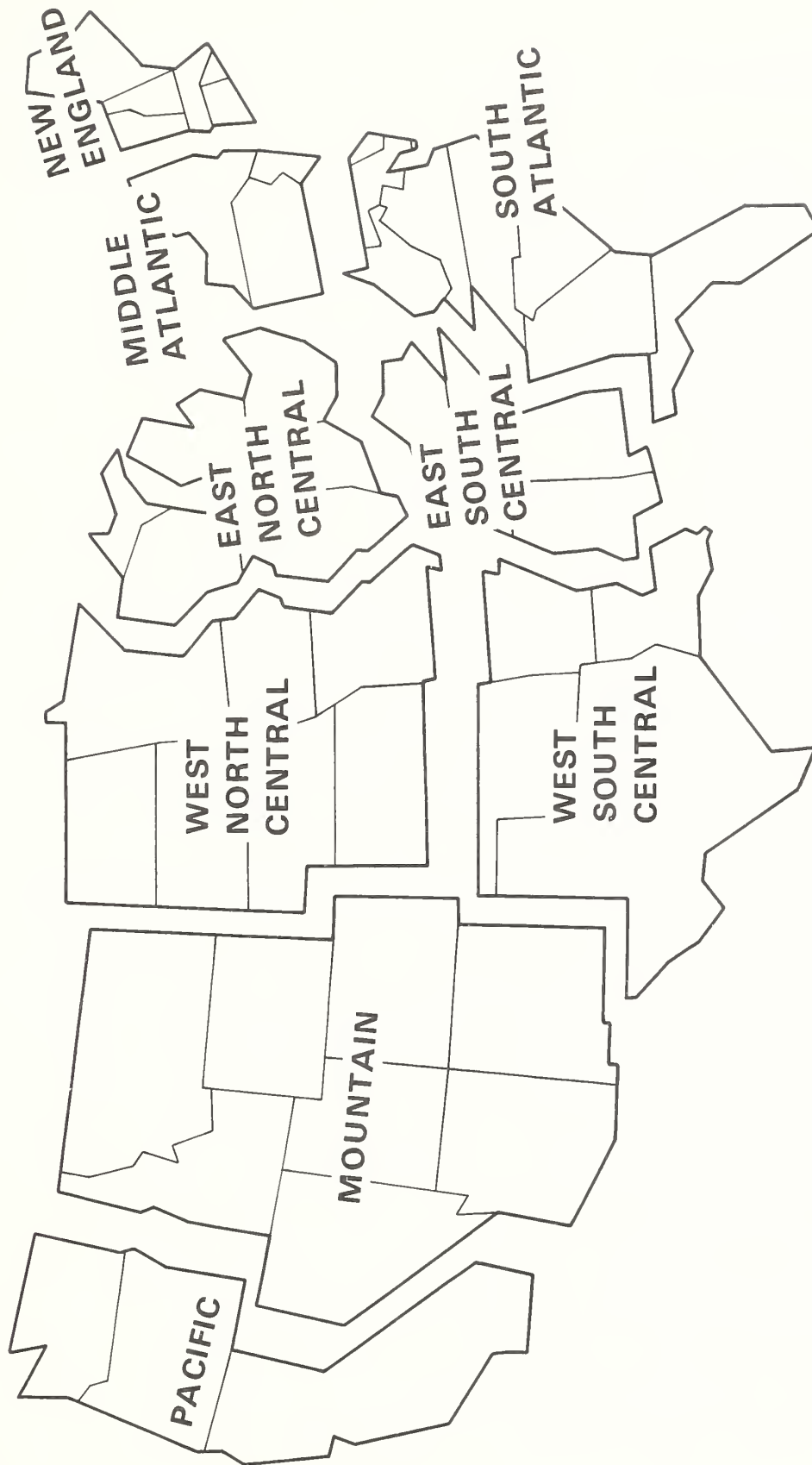


Figure 1

force and industrial definitions. 5/ They cover persons 14 years old and older in over 30 industries. To simplify the analysis, BEA employment categories are combined into the eight industrial groups as shown in appendix table 1.

Personal income estimates were prepared in BEA's Regional Economic Measurement Division. These data are for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and for nonmetropolitan counties. In those cases in which a multicounty SMSA straddles two or more RMA's, the personal income of the SMSA was allocated among the affected counties on the basis of total population. Income estimates used in this study are for the years 1940, 1950, 1959, and 1969, but the estimates for 1959 and 1969 are treated as if they were for the years 1960 and 1970. Population estimates for 1973 and land area estimates are from the Bureau of the Census. Data for RMA's were obtained by aggregating estimates for counties and independent cities.

### Methodology

The coefficient of concentration is used to measure differences in the distributions of pairs of economic aggregates--such as population and land area or personal income and population--among a set of geographic areas. When comparing the distribution of population and land area, the coefficient would be called the coefficient of population concentration relative to land area, and when comparing the distribution of personal income and population, the coefficient would be called the coefficient of income concentration relative to population. The coefficient of concentration was introduced by regional economists in the late 1930's. 6/ Edgar M. Hoover has shown that for the type of comparison used here, this measure is more appropriate and more easily interpreted than an alternative measure, the Pearsonian coefficient of correlation. 7/

Table 1 shows how the coefficient is computed. In this example, the coefficient measures the interregional differences between the percentage distribution of population and the percentage distribution of land area over the nine census regions. The first step in the computation is to express population and land area for each region as a proportion of the national totals (columns 2 and 4). Then, the difference between these two proportions is computed (column 5). And finally, the coefficient of interregional concentration is obtained by summing the positive differences (which are equal but opposite in sign to the negative differences). The coefficient of concentration for the data in table 1 is 0.39. This value (0.39) can be interpreted as the proportion of the Nation's population in 1970 that would have to be redistributed from densely settled regions to sparsely settled regions to equalize population density in all regions. By definition, the coefficient of concentration can range in value from zero (no

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5/ Ashby, Lowell D. and David W. Cartwright. Regional Employment by Industry, 1940-70: Decennial Series for United States, Regions, States and Counties. U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, BEA, 1975.

6/ Florence, P. S., W. G. Fritz, and R. C. Gilles. "Measures of Industrial Distribution" in Industrial Location and Natural Resources, U.S. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D.C., 1943, Chapter 5.

7/ Hoover, Edgar M. "The Measurement of Industrial Localization," Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. 18, (Nov. 1936).

Table 1--Method of computing interregional coefficient of population concentration relative to land area for 1970

Region	Population in 1970		Land area in 1970		Proportion of population minus proportion of land area $\frac{1}{(5)}$
	Number (1)	Proportion of U.S. total (2)	Square miles (3)	Proportion of U.S. total (4)	
New England	11,812,381	.0585	62,903	.0211	.0374
Middle Atlantic	36,994,574	.1831	100,152	.0337	.1494
East North Central	39,153,564	.1937	226,937	.0763	.1174
West North Central	17,622,921	.0872	536,406	.1803	-.0931
South Atlantic	30,792,856	.1524	269,525	.0906	.0618
East South Central	12,840,775	.0636	183,665	.0617	.0019
West South Central	19,279,457	.0954	454,196	.1527	-.0573
Mountain	8,055,064	.0399	829,229	.2788	-.2389
Pacific	25,495,623	.1262	311,173	.1048	.0214
United States	202,047,215	1.0000	2,974,726	1.0000	.3893

$\frac{1}{(5)}$  Column (2) minus column (4).

Note: Coefficient of concentration = sum of positive differences in column (5) = .3893.

Source: 1970 Census of Population.

difference in the spatial distribution of the two quantities) to an upper limit of one (all of one quantity in one area and all of the other quantity in the other areas).

The degree of data aggregation and the geographic areas selected for study affect data variability and the size of the coefficients. Data for multi-State regions usually vary less than data for multicounty RMA's and in turn usually vary less than data for smaller areas such as counties. Therefore, coefficients of concentration almost always will be smallest when multi-State regions are the unit of observation and largest when counties are the unit of observation. However, when the geographic areas of analysis are unchanged over time, the coefficients are meaningful measures of change in distributional equality regardless of the size of the units studied.

Aggregation of employment into industry groups also reduces data variability and reduces the coefficient of concentration. Data for some industry groups are more highly aggregated than data for other industry groups, but these differences and their effects on the size of the coefficients cannot readily be quantified.

#### INTERREGIONAL CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND INCOME

##### Concentration on the Land

Population, employment, and total personal income grew in every region between 1940 and 1970, although percentage gains among regions varied considerably. As can be seen in figure 2 and appendix table 2, all three variables had the largest percentage gains in the Pacific, Mountain, and South Atlantic regions. Population and employment increases were smallest in the East South Central and West North Central regions, but personal income increases were smallest in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions.

Comparable employment changes after 1970 are not available at this time. However, during the 1970-73 period, an abrupt change took place in the regional population growth pattern. Appendix table 2 shows that the East South Central region moved up into the fast-growing group of regions (those growing faster than the Nation as a whole) and the Pacific region dropped into the slow-growing group. In the West South Central region, population began growing faster than average in the 1960's and it continued to grow more rapidly in 1970-73.

Despite the differential growth rates, there was only a small dispersion of population, employment, and total personal income among regions between 1940 and 1970, and most of it took place in the 1940's. Table 2 shows that during the 30-year period, population and employment concentration each decreased by .014 and income concentration decreased by .032. The table also shows that to have equalized total personal income, total employment, and population per square mile in all regions in 1970 would have required redistributing 43 percent of the U.S. personal income, and 39 percent each of its population and employment. Corresponding figures for 1940 are obtained by subtracting 1940-70 changes in the coefficients from the 1970 coefficients. Using this procedure, it can be shown that in 1940 an interregional redistribution of 46 percent  $[\cdot 428 - (-\cdot 032)]$  of the

# AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH OF POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND PERSONAL INCOME, 1940-70

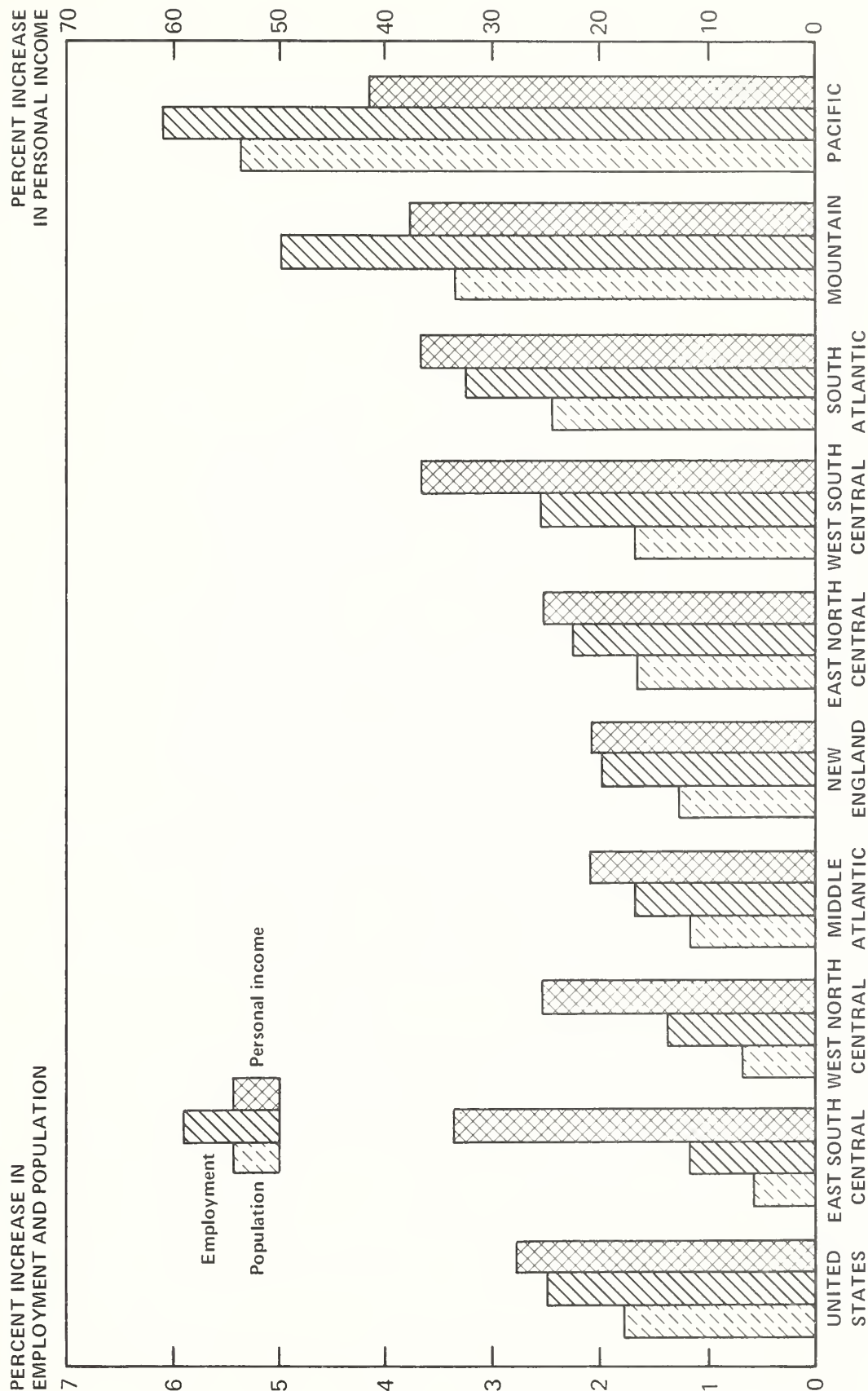


Figure 2

Table 2--Concentration of population, total employment, and personal income relative to land area among nine Census regions, 1973 and/or 1970 and changes for selected periods, 1940-73

Year and period	Coefficient of interregional concentration		
	Population	Employment	Personal income <sup>1/</sup>
1970	.389	.393	.428
1973	.386	-	-
Change:			
1940-70	-.014	-.014	-.032
1940-73	-.018	-	-
1940-50	-.012	.011	-.038
1950-60	-.004	-.003	-.006
1960-70	-.002	-.001	-.001
1970-73 <sup>2/</sup>	-.012	-	-

- = not available

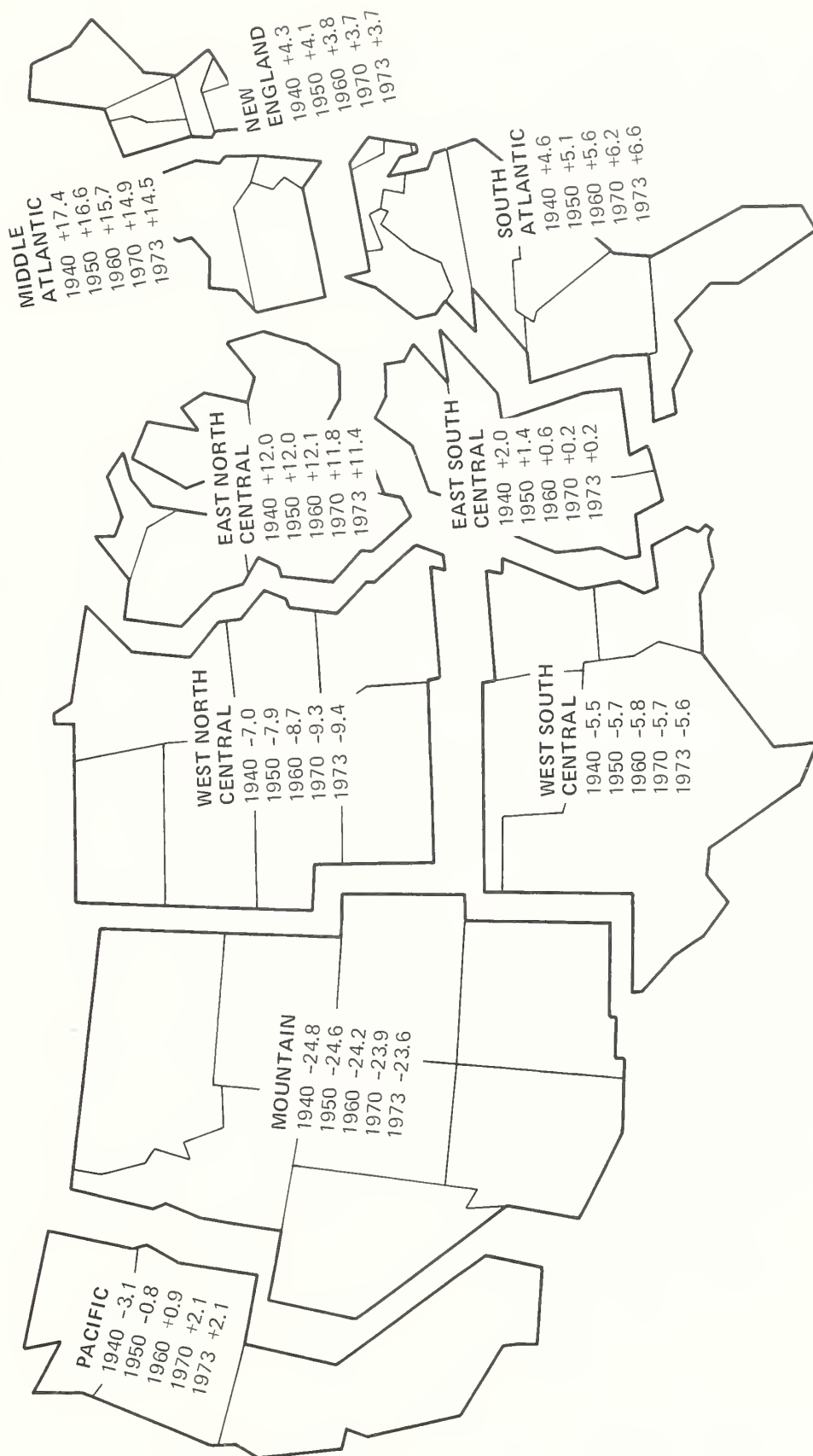
<sup>1/</sup> Data for personal income are for 1940, 1950, 1959, and 1969.

<sup>2/</sup> Converted to a rate of change per decade by multiplying the change for the 3-year period by  $(10 \div 3)$ .

U.S. personal income, 40 percent of its population, and 41 percent of its employment would have been required to obtain equality in the distribution of these aggregates relative to land area.

Figure 3 shows the regions that contributed to the interregional dispersion of population between 1940 and 1970. Population dispersion is reflected by a decrease in the interregional coefficient of concentration over time. The numbers on the map (figure 3) indicate which regions contributed to the dispersion. These numbers are obtained by subtracting the region's percentage of the Nation's land area from the region's percentage of the Nation's population. For example, from table 1 it can be seen that in 1970 the East North Central region had 19.4 percent of the Nation's population and 7.6 percent of the Nation's land. Subtracting the land area percentage from the population percentage yields a difference of 11.8 percent. On the other hand, in the West North Central region the difference between the two percentages for 1970 is -9.3 percent (8.7 percent minus 18.0 percent). Thus, the difference in percentages can be positive or negative. Regions with positive numbers have proportionately more people than land area. As mentioned earlier the sum of the positive numbers (equal in absolute value to the sum of the negative numbers), when expressed as a decimal equals the coefficient of population concentration relative to land area.

# DIFFERENCES IN THE REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND LAND AREA



Note: The 1973 positive number (14.5) for the Middle Atlantic region means that this region accounted for 14.5 percent more of the Nation's population than land area in 1973. The 1973 negative number (-23.6) for the Mountain region means that this region accounted for 23.6 percent less of the Nation's population than land area in 1973.

Figure 3

It can be seen in figure 3 that between 1940 and 1973, the percentage differences on the map diminished in all regions but the West North Central, West South Central, and South Atlantic. Thus, all regions except these three can be said to have contributed to the process of population dispersion. Note, however, that the Pacific region's strong contribution to interregional population dispersion during the 1940's was largely offset by its contribution to concentration during the 1950's and 1960's. Similar comparisons, indicate that between 1940 and 1970 all but the West North Central and South Atlantic regions contributed to interregional employment dispersion, and all but these two regions and the Pacific region contributed to income dispersion.

Similarities in the Distribution of Population,  
Employment, and Personal Income

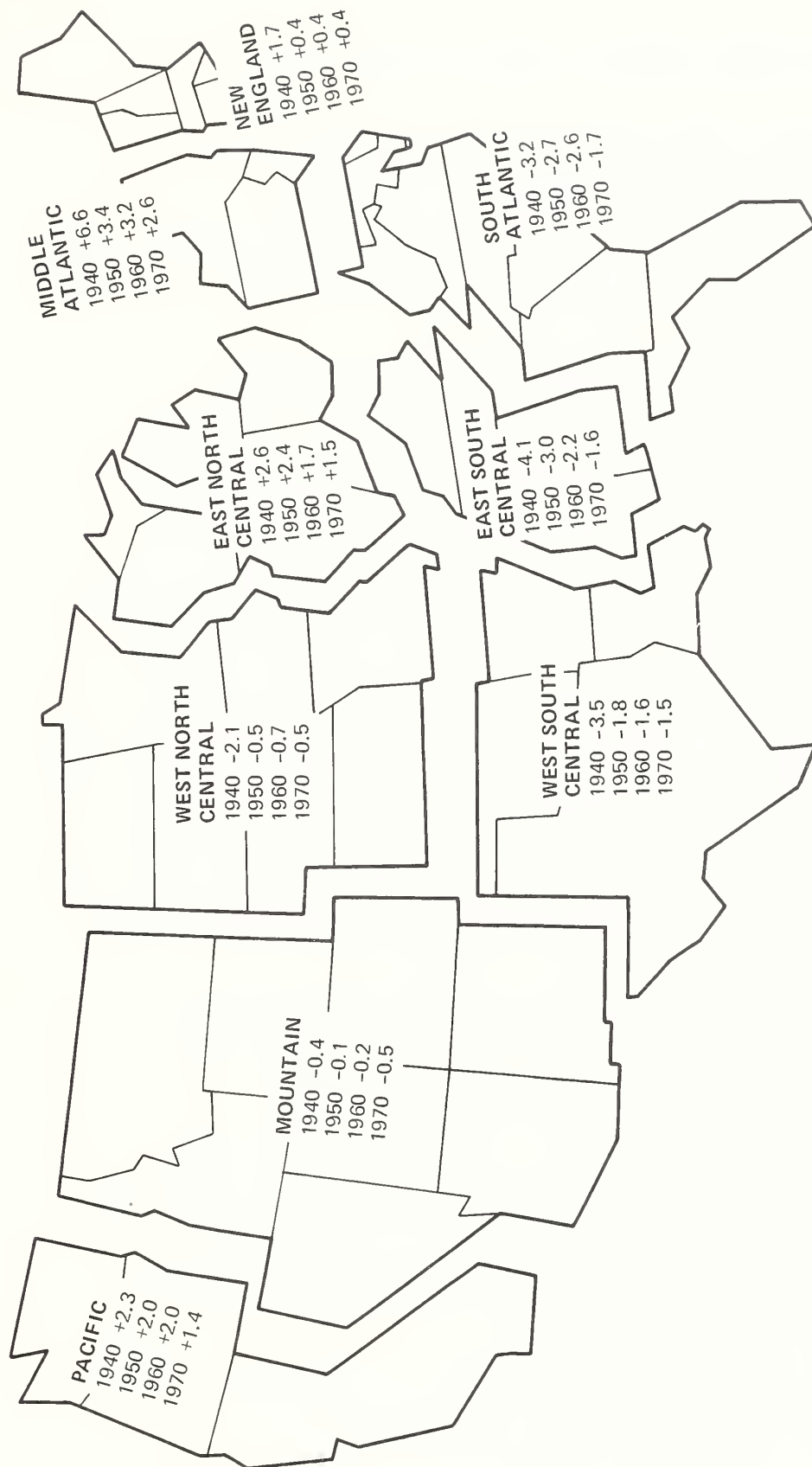
Table 2 shows that population, employment, and total personal income all became a little more dispersed among the multi-State regions relative to land area between 1940 and 1970. However, changes in the distribution of income and employment relative to the resident population are better indicators of changes in the equality of economic welfare among areas because they reflect convergence or divergence among areas in job opportunities and per capita income. These estimates are shown in table 3. At the interregional level, the concentration of income relative to both population and employment, and employment relative to population were both reduced between 1940 and 1970. This suggests a closing of the regional gap in per capita income and labor force participation rates. The coefficient of personal income concentration relative to population declined 0.07, from 0.13 in 1940 to 0.06 in 1970. This means that achieving equality in per capita personal income among regions would have required a regional redistribution of only 6 percent of U.S. personal income from richer to poorer regions in 1970, compared with a 13-percent redistribution in 1940. Figure 4 shows that changes in every region except the Mountain region contributed to the

Table 3--Interregional concentration of personal income relative to population and total employment and of total employment relative to population, 1970 and changes for selected periods, 1940-70

Year and period	Coefficient of interregional concentration between--		
	Personal income <u>1</u> / and--		Total
	Population	Total employment	employment
			and population
1970	.058	.050	.010
Change:			
1940-70	-.074	-.064	-.010
1940-50	-.051	-.050	-.002
1950-60	-.008	-.006	-.002
1960-70	-.016	-.008	-.006

1/Personal income estimates used are for 1940, 1950, 1959, and 1969.

# DIFFERENCES IN THE REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOME AND POPULATION



*Note: The 1970 positive number (2.6) for the Middle Atlantic region means that this region accounted for 2.6 percent more of the Nation's personal income than population in 1973. The 1970 negative number (-1.6) for the East South Central region means that this region accounted for 1.6 percent less of the Nation's personal income than population in 1970.*

Figure 4

trend toward reduced income concentration among regions. Most of the improvement in income distribution during 1940-70 took place in the 1940's.

The regional distribution of total employment relative to the distribution of population changed little during the 1940-70 period. The coefficient of concentration between those aggregates decreased from .02 to .01 during the period. Thus, only a small part of the convergence in regional per capita income during the study period can be attributed to convergence among regions in the percentage of the population employed. The bulk of the improvement must be attributed to other factors.

#### DIVERSIFICATION OF REGIONAL ECONOMIES

Employment in some industries is distributed among regions in much the same way as total employment. For these industries, coefficients of concentration, shown in table 4, closely approach the theoretical lower limit of zero. Included in this group of industries are (1) trade, (2) services, (3) transportation, communications, and public utilities, and (4) contract construction. On the other hand, the regional association between total employment and employment in the resource based industries such as (1) mining, and (2) agriculture, forestry, and fisheries is much lower as indicated by higher coefficients of concentration.

Between 1940 and 1970, decreases occurred in the regional concentration of employment in all industries except mining, contract construction, and government; this meant that the regional distribution of employment in these industries tended to parallel more closely the regional distribution of total employment. Except for agriculture, most of the decreases in the concentration of employment in different industries relative to total employment occurred in the 1940's and 1950's. The decreases indicate that regions are becoming more highly diversified and all regions are becoming more alike in industry mix and possibly less dependent on other regions for service and trade functions.

#### INTRAREGIONAL CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND INCOME

##### Concentration on the Land

While population, employment, and personal income were spreading out among the multi-State Census regions during 1940-70, these broad economic aggregates were becoming somewhat more concentrated relative to land area within regions (see table 5). The only exception was the dispersion of personal income in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions. Smallest increases in population and employment concentration occurred in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and West South Central regions.

However, during the 1960's the trend toward the greater intraregional concentration of population, employment, and income had come to a virtual halt in the Middle Atlantic region and had slowed considerably in the East North Central region. And between 1970 and 1973, intraregional population concentration was diminishing in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North

Table 4--Interregional concentration of employment in selected groups of industries relative to total employment, 1970 and changes for selected periods, 1940-70

Industry group	Interregional coefficient of concentration			
	1970	Change		
		1940-70	1940-50	1950-60
				1960-70
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	.212	-.085	-.009	-.033
				-.044
Mining	.316	.110	.043	.061
				.006
Contract construction	.068	.024	.022	-.002
				.003
Manufacturing	.106	-.076	-.013	-.040
				-.023
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	.036	-.036	-.023	-.007
				-.005
Trade	.021	-.037	-.024	-.013
				<u>1/</u>
Services	.029	-.019	-.009	-.012
				.002
Government	.156	.062	.068	-.004
				-.002

1/ Less than  $\pm .0005$ .

Table 5--Concentration of population, total employment, and personal income relative to land area among RMA's by regions, 1973 and/or 1970 and changes for selected periods, 1940-70

Year and period	Coefficient of concentration relative to land area									
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
Population										
1970	.602	.536	.458	.408	.279	.145	.302	.318	.576	
1973	.599	.530	.453	.408	.283	.146	.303	.330	.570	
Change:										
1940-70	.026	.021	.053	.056	.067	.035	.019	.063	.058	
1940-73	.024	.015	.048	.056	.071	.036	.020	.075	.051	
1940-50	.007	.008	.021	.014	.016	.013	-.015	.016	.017	
1950-60	.012	.010	.025	.022	.018	.005	.008	.027	.027	
1960-70	.007	.003	.007	.020	.034	.017	.026	.021	.013	
1970-73 <sup>1/</sup>	-.009	-.019	-.016	-.003	.014	.005	.003	.038	-.022	
Employment										
1970	.611	.542	.469	.423	.301	.162	.312	.339	.600	
Change:										
1940-70	.023	.008	.034	.053	.072	.056	.028	.078	.059	
1940-50	.011	.004	.015	.008	.018	.016	-.014	.017	.014	
1950-60	.007	.010	.016	.021	.025	.020	.012	.029	.028	
1960-70	.005	-.006	.003	.024	.029	.020	.031	.032	.017	
Personal income										
1970	.634	.590	.509	.445	.338	.179	.322	.338	.630	
Change:										
1940-70	.001	-.004	-.011	.013	.013	.004	.024	.073	.031	
1940-50	-.005	-.014	-.020	-.026	-.016	-.002	-.017	.005	-.023	
1950-60	.005	.012	.014	.036	.015	.005	.022	.028	.034	
1960-70	.002	<u>2/</u>	-.005	.003	.014	.001	.020	.040	.019	

<sup>1/</sup> Converted to a rate of change per decade by multiplying change for the 3-year period by (10 ÷ 3).  
<sup>2/</sup> -.0005.

Central, West North Central, and Pacific regions. Population density in all of these regions but the West North Central was above average in 1973.

Population, employment, and income in 1970 were more highly concentrated than average in the more urbanized New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific regions, and less concentrated in the rural East South Central region. In 1970, personal income was more concentrated than population and employment within regions, as it was among regions, except in the Mountain region where income and employment had about the same concentration.

#### Similarities in the Distribution of Population, Employment, and Personal Income

Table 6 shows how personal income was distributed among trading area populations within regions in 1970. Coefficients of income concentration relative to population ranged from a high of 0.07 in the South Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific regions to a low of 0.04 in the East South Central region. Coefficients of concentration between income and employment were .01 to .02 lower than coefficients of concentration between income and population in all regions. This suggests that a part of the intraregional inequality in income distribution is due to inequality in the distribution of people and jobs.

During the 1940-70 period, inequality in the distribution of personal income among trading area populations was sharply reduced in six out of the nine regions; smaller reductions occurred in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific. Most of the reduction took place in the 1940's. The reduction in income inequality was especially large in the South Atlantic region. The coefficient of concentration between population and income in this region fell by 0.11 between 1940 and 1970. During the same period the coefficient of concentration between total employment and population decreased by 0.01 to 0.02 in all regions but the West South Central and the Pacific. This means that only a small part of the convergence in per capita personal income within regions can be attributed to a convergence among trading areas in the percentage of the population employed. The rest of the convergence in income was due to other factors.

#### DIVERSIFICATION OF TRADING AREA ECONOMIES

For industries which are oriented to local markets, employment tends to be distributed among trading areas in much the same way as personal income, population, and total employment. Coefficients of concentration between employment in these industries and total employment closely approach the theoretical limit of zero. Included in the group are the (1) trade, (2) contract construction, (3) services, and (4) transportation, communications, and public utility industries. Least oriented to local markets are the primary industries, (1) agriculture, forestry, and fisheries and (2) mining, whose locations are largely determined by the spatial distribution of natural resources. These intraregional patterns, which are shown in table 7, are remarkably similar to the interregional patterns described earlier.

Table 6--Intraregional concentration of personal income relative to population and employment and of total employment relative to population, by region, 1970 and changes for selected periods 1940-70

Year and period	Coefficient of concentration									
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
Personal income relative to population										
1970	.057	.069	.063	.054	.071	.045	.060	.049	.070	
Change:										
1940-70	-.011	-.022	-.059	-.060	-.107	-.041	-.062	-.048	-.022	
1940-50	-.022	-.026	-.039	-.046	-.063	-.022	-.022	-.015	-.040	
1950-60	.008	-.001	-.015	.006	-.016	-.003	-.020	-.030	.009	
1960-70	.002	.004	-.005	-.020	-.027	-.015	-.020	-.003	.009	
Personal income relative to total employment										
1970	.051	.058	.051	.040	.061	.032	.044	.036	.048	
Change:										
1940-70	-.006	-.005	-.039	-.049	-.090	-.059	-.056	-.035	-.020	
1940-50	-.024	-.015	-.034	-.040	-.065	-.036	-.028	-.022	-.033	
1950-60	.012	-.002	-.004	.012	-.002	-.006	-.010	-.014	.007	
1960-70	.006	.013	-.002	-.021	-.023	-.017	-.018	.001	.007	
Total employment relative to population										
1970	.010	.018	.023	.023	.035	.028	.041	.034	.028	
Change:										
1940-70	-.013	-.019	-.014	-.008	-.016	-.011	.003	-.022	1/	
1940-50	-.003	-.012	-.008	-.008	-.010	-.012	-.002	-.005	-.004	
1950-60	-.007	.002	-.002	-.004	-.004	-.003	-	-.014	1/	
1960-70	-.003	-.009	-.004	.004	-.002	.003	.005	-.003	.004	

1/ Less than + .0005.

Table 7--Intraregional concentration of employment in selected groups of industries relative to total employment, 1970 and changes for selected periods, 1940-70

Year and period	Coefficient of industry employment concentration relative to total employment									
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries										
1970	.272	.363	.371	.303	.283	.167	.259	.305	.416	
Change:										
1940-70	-.068	-.088	.002	.106	.063	.034	.105	.116	.051	
1940-50	-.010	-.024	.017	.033	.048	.027	.039	.032	.024	
1950-60	-.032	-.017	-.001	.043	.023	.030	.037	.038	.029	
1960-70	-.026	-.047	-.013	.030	-.009	-.023	.029	.046	-.002	
Mining										
1970	.239	.538	.534	.474	.681	.442	.289	.369	.355	
Change:										
1940-70	-.152	-.221	-.174	-.026	-.107	-.175	-.057	.028	-.042	
1940-50	.029	-.007	-.008	.002	.006	-.022	-.023	.060	.022	
1950-60	-.111	-.110	-.085	.032	-.066	-.095	-.036	-.024	-.032	
1960-70	-.069	-.104	-.081	-.061	-.047	-.058	.002	-.008	-.031	
Contract construction										
1970	.047	.057	.053	.043	.072	.065	.081	.068	.054	
Change:										
1940-70	.009	$\frac{1}{-}$	.003	-.021	-.056	-.035	-.022	-.004	.009	
1940-50	-.001	-.021	-.002	-.008	-.031	-.034	-.037	.013	-.002	
1950-60	-.003	-.004	.002	-.011	-.019	-.015	-.024	-.004	.008	
1960-70	.013	.025	.004	-.002	.006	.014	.038	-.013	.002	

Continued

Table 7--Intraregional concentration of employment in selected groups of industries relative to total employment, 1970 and changes for selected periods, 1940-70--Continued

Year and period	Coefficient of industry employment concentration relative to total employment									
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
Manufacturing										
1970	.069	.088	.069	.147	.200	.084	.160	.172	.127	
Change:										
1940-70	-.022	.002	-.062	-.109	-.012	-.127	-.022	-.010	-.011	
1940-50	-.010	-.016	-.029	-.028	.005	-.056	.005	-.005	1/	
1950-60	-.014	-.004	-.029	-.042	-.009	.039	-.016	-.013	-.004	
1960-70	.001	.022	-.004	-.039	-.008	-.033	-.011	.009	-.007	
Transportation, communications, and public utilities										
1970	.075	.098	.089	.080	.113	.053	.077	.073	.074	
Change:										
1940-70	-.023	.028	-.033	-.035	-.073	-.059	-.059	-.056	-.034	
1940-50	-.003	-.004	-.014	-.006	-.037	-.026	-.035	-.040	-.018	
1950-60	-.012	.007	-.017	-.016	-.016	-.016	-.013	-.004	-.008	
1960-70	-.008	.025	-.003	-.013	-.021	-.017	-.012	-.012	-.008	
Trade										
1970	.028	.023	.023	.026	.068	.030	.036	.034	.026	
Change:										
1940-70	-.041	-.036	-.037	-.039	-.048	-.049	-.052	-.032	-.031	
1940-50	-.017	-.011	-.026	-.027	-.035	-.036	-.043	-.024	-.019	
1950-60	-.015	-.021	-.014	-.008	-.015	-.018	-.013	-.011	-.008	
1960-70	-.009	-.004	.003	-.003	.001	.005	.004	.002	-.004	

Continued

Table 7--Intraregional concentration of employment in selected groups of industries relative to total employment, 1970 and changes for selected periods, 1940-70--Continued

Year and period	Coefficient of industry employment concentration relative to total employment									
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
Services										
1970	.049	.063	.040	.039	.075	.052	.035	.058	.032	
Change:										
1940-70	-.010	-.031	-.024	-.028	-.020	-.003	-.030	-.020	-.058	
1940-50	.002	-.008	-.008	-.010	-.009	-.008	-.015	-.012	-.025	
1950-60	-.010	-.016	-.013	-.010	-.011	.002	-.008	-.008	-.022	
1960-70	-.002	-.007	-.002	-.007	<u>1/</u>	.003	-.007	<u>1/</u>	-.010	
Government										
1970	.141	.113	.147	.202	.359	.274	.331	.205	.247	
Change:										
1940-70	.016	.009	.034	.080	-.068	.100	.105	.047	.062	
1940-50	.023	.015	.024	.033	<u>1/</u>	.085	.072	.049	.087	
1950-60	.031	.004	.005	.036	-.059	-.031	.017	-.010	-.017	
1960-70	-.038	-.011	.005	.011	-.009	-.015	.016	.008	-.008	

1/ Less than .0005.

In most regions, between 1940 and 1970, the spatial distribution of employment in all industries groups except (1) agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and (2) government, became more like the distribution of total employment. This indicates that the more industrially specialized RMA's have become more diversified in all regions and possibly more self-sufficient in the production of many services and in retailing.

## CONCLUSIONS

Between 1940 and 1970, and especially in the 1940's, the incidence of area poverty was reduced. This happened because some poor people migrated out of low-income areas and because incomes rose in some of the areas that had earlier been severely depressed economically. Little of the equalization in income distribution among area populations can be attributed to equalization in the percentage of the population employed. Part of it can be attributed to an equalization of industrial structure among regions and trading areas.

Among regions there was a small dispersion of total employment relative to land area, but within regions total employment became more concentrated during the 30-year period. In the 1960's, however, total employment was beginning to disperse in the Middle Atlantic region and in the early 1970's population was dispersing in several regions. These findings are consistent with those of other investigators who used groups of counties classified by metropolitan status as the units of observation. Beale found that the post World War II shift of population from metropolitan to nonmetropolitan counties was reversed during the 1970-74 period. 8/ And Nelson and Patrick have shown that total employment grew faster in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan counties between 1969 and 1972. 9/

The reduction in the area dimension of the low-income problem does not mean that low-income areas do not continue to be a serious problem for the people who reside there. Furthermore, progress in reducing inequality in the distribution of income among area populations diminished in the 1950's and 1960's compared with the 1940's. This suggests that residual area poverty may have become a more hard core problem, and that further progress in reducing it may be more difficult to achieve.

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8/ Calvin J. Beale. "A Further Look at Nonmetropolitan Population Growth Since 1970," *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 58, No. 5, (Dec. 1976).

9/ Kathryn P. Nelson and Clifford H. Patrick. *Decentralization of Employment during the 1969-1972 Business Cycle: The National and Regional Record*, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., June 1975.

# APPENDIX

Appendix table 1--Composition of industry groups used in the study

Industry group used in the study	Corresponding BEA industry groups
1. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries:	1. Agriculture and agricultural services
	2. Forestry and fisheries
2. Mining	3. Mining
3. Contract construction	4. Contract construction
4. Manufacturing	5. Lumber, wood products, and furniture
	6. Machinery, except electrical
	7. Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
	8. Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment
	9. Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles
	10. Fabricated and nonspecified metals
	11. Miscellaneous manufacturing
	12. Food and kindred products
	13. Textile mill products
	14. Apparel and other fabricated textile products
	15. Printing, publishing, and allied industries
	16. Chemicals and allied products
	17. Paper and allied products
	18. Petroleum refining and related industries
	19. Primary metals industries
5. Transportation, communication, and public utilities	20. Railroads and railway express
	21. Trucking and warehousing
	22. Other transportation
	23. Communications
	24. Electric, gas, water, and sanitary services

Continued

Appendix table 1--Composition of industry groups used in the study--Continued

Industry group used in the study	:	Corresponding BEA industry groups
6. Trade	:	25. Wholesale trade 26. Food and dairy products 27. Eating and drinking places 28. Other retail trade
7. Services	:	29. Lodging places and other personal services 30. Business and repair services 31. Entertainment and recreation services 32. Private households 33. Professional services 34. Finance, insurance, and real estate
8. Government	:	35. Public administration 36. Federal military

Appendix table 2--Population, total employment, and personal income, 1973 and/or 1970, and percentage changes for selected periods, 1940-73

Item and region	Total		Percentage change				
	1970	1973	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-73 1/	1940-70 : 1940-73
Population:							
United States.....	202.0	208.7	14.4	18.4	13.2	11.0	53.4 58.5
New England.....	11.8	12.1	10.4	12.7	12.7	8.7	40.1 43.8
Middle Atlantic.....	37.0	37.4	9.5	13.3	8.8	3.3	34.9 36.3
East North Central.....	39.2	39.8	14.3	19.4	11.1	5.3	51.7 54.1
West North Central.....	17.6	18.0	4.4	9.0	6.3	7.7	21.0 23.8
South Atlantic.....	30.8	32.7	18.4	22.3	17.8	20.2	70.6 81.0
East South Central.....	12.8	13.3	6.8	5.3	6.2	12.7	19.5 24.0
West South Central.....	19.3	20.2	11.6	17.5	14.2	16.4	49.7 57.1
Mountain.....	8.1	8.9	22.8	35.0	21.1	35.9	100.7 122.3
Pacific.....	25.5	26.3	48.6	40.4	25.1	10.5	161.1 169.3
Total employment:							
United States.....	78.8	-	26.7	15.4	19.5	-	75.0 -
New England.....	4.9	-	19.7	13.0	18.2	-	59.8 -
Middle Atlantic.....	14.7	-	21.9	10.6	11.8	-	50.7 -
East North Central.....	15.3	-	28.7	12.6	17.3	-	70.1 -
West North Central.....	6.9	-	19.8	5.6	12.6	-	42.3 -
South Atlantic.....	12.2	-	27.7	19.3	29.0	-	99.0 -
East South Central.....	4.6	-	14.2	3.0	15.2	-	35.5 -
West South Central.....	7.2	-	24.5	15.6	22.0	-	76.6 -
Mountain.....	3.1	-	42.5	35.7	28.8	-	149.2 -
Pacific.....	10.0	-	57.5	39.8	28.9	-	183.8 -
Personal income:							
United States.....	739.8	-	190	76	94	-	847 -
New England.....	46.0	-	136	69	92	-	631 -
Middle Atlantic.....	154.5	-	146	67	82	-	620 -
East North Central.....	154.2	-	186	72	89	-	788 -
West North Central.....	60.7	-	208	56	86	-	765 -
South Atlantic.....	100.1	-	215	86	118	-	1118 -
East South Central.....	34.8	-	232	73	102	-	1010 -
West South Central.....	59.7	-	256	78	99	-	1109 -
Mountain.....	26.0	-	240	99	95	-	1154 -
Pacific.....	103.7	-	244	106	102	-	1259 -

- = not available at time of study.

1/Converted to a rate of change per decade by multiplying percentage change for the 3-year period by 10 ÷ 3.

2/Converted to a rate of change per decade by multiplying the percentage change for the 9-year period by 10 ÷ 9.

APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, BY REGION, 1970

1970															PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN	
REGION AND TRADING AREA	SG. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -							PCT.	PCT.			
					LAND AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME	POP- ULATION	TOTAL EMPLOY- MENT	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY & MINING	MANUFAC- TURING			OTHER INDUS- TRIES		
NEW ENGLAND																
33 MAINE BANGOR	12185	2735	229	84					5.2		27.5	67.2	11	37		
56 MASS BOSTON	3514	4189	3918	1623					.9		25.9	73.3	34	57		
60 CONN BRIDGPT/STAMFORD/DANBURY	633	4642	793	332					1.1		35.0	63.9	89	96		
67 VT BURLINGTON	5919	3077	285	108					8.2		21.5	70.3	26	39		
185 CONN HARTFORD-NEW BRITAIN	2046	4513	1120	480					1.5		34.1	64.4	88	101		
247 MAINE LEWISTON	6102	2932	191	75					3.0		43.8	53.2	7	15		
266 N H MANCHESTER/NASHUA/CONCORD	6127	3387	494	204					2.1		34.0	63.9	41	61		
307 MASS NEW BEDFORD/FALL RIVER	1222	3252	645	272					1.9		31.3	66.8	41	64		
311 CONN NEW HAVN-MERIDEN/WATERBURY	1548	4119	889	372					1.2		35.5	63.3	56	63		
312 CONN NEW LONDON/NORWICH	672	3791	230	95					1.7		29.3	69.0	84	111		
348 MASS PITTSFIELD/NORTH ADAMS	942	3795	149	60					1.6		39.4	59.0	22	32		
355 MAINE PORTLAND	2957	3187	377	150					3.0		28.7	68.3	30	45		
360 MAINE PRESQUE ISLE	6805	2834	92	32					10.6		19.2	70.2	-1	36		
361 R I PROVIDENCE-PAWTUKT-WOONSOKT	943	3615	852	360					.8		35.3	63.8	28	46		
382 VT RUTLAND/BRAATTLEBORO	3103	3491	130	51					4.8		26.6	68.6	3	29		
426 MASS SPRNGFLD-HOLYOKE/NRTHMPTN	1856	3519	642	261					1.5		31.7	66.7	41	58		
468 MAINE WATERVILLE/AUGUSTA	4813	3052	136	52					4.0		32.2	63.8	18	35		
468 MASS WORCESTER/FITCHBURG	1516	3514	638	267					1.1		37.2	61.6	26	47		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC																
8 N Y ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY	5221	3666	915	364					2.4		24.0	73.6	30	39		
11 PA ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM/EASTON	2098	3683	640	271					2.0		44.4	53.6	31	55		
13 PA ALTOONA	2443	2907	217	78					4.5		29.5	66.0	-2	24		
26 N J ATLANTIC CITY	842	3189	235	87					2.1		15.0	82.9	53	69		
27 N Y AUBURN	599	2918	77	29					5.7		33.2	61.1	18	24		
35 N Y BATAVIA	501	3509	59	23					6.4		36.0	57.6	32	45		
45 PA BERWICK/BLOOMSBURG	484	3174	55	23					4.0		46.7	49.3	7	36		
48 N Y BINGHAMTON	2979	3546	349	135					3.6		37.7	58.7	33	40		
64 N Y BUFEALO-NIAGARA FALLS	2581	3836	1424	543					1.5		33.6	64.9	40	55		
68 PA BUTLER	794	3033	128	45					4.5		34.8	60.7	46	69		
75 PA CHAMBERSBURG	1189	3159	112	44					6.5		32.9	60.6	39	62		
120 PA DU BOIS/CLEARFIELD	1796	2689	118	41					8.6		32.0	59.5	-18	13		
128 N Y ELMIRA	4448	3263	315	116					6.0		34.7	59.3	23	37		
131 PA ERIE	812	3557	264	100					2.3		40.5	57.2	46	63		
165 N Y GLENS FALLS	1720	3373	102	36					5.2		30.9	63.9	23	28		
166 N Y GLOVERSVILLE	2244	2822	57	23					2.3		43.4	54.3	9	8		
183 PA HARRISBURG	1625	3770	411	175					2.3		21.7	76.0	49	78		
203 PA INDIANA	831	2461	79	27					12.1		24.2	63.7	0	33		
208 N Y ITHACA	491	3437	77	31					4.1		14.7	81.2	82	101		
214 N Y JAMESTOWN/PA WARREN	1990	3387	195	74					4.9		35.3	59.9	17	27		
217 PA JOHNSTOWN	1779	2722	263	88					8.5		31.3	60.2	-11	2		
239 PA LANCASTER	945	3475	320	139					6.8		39.3	53.9	50	74		
245 PA LEBANON	363	3222	100	44					5.5		42.6	52.0	37	60		

CONTINUED

APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, BY REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING ** AREA	1970										PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN		
	SG. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	TOTAL EMPLOY- MENT	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT 1970	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY & MINING	MANUFAC- TURING	OTHER INDUS- TRIES	POP- ULATION	TOTAL EMPLOY- MENT	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC													
248 PA LEWISTON	818	3082	62	24	24	42.2	6.1				51.7	6	38
280 PA MEADVILLE	1016	3039	81	31	31	40.1	4.4				55.5	14	25
309 N Y NEWBURGH/MIDDLETOWN	1815	3356	273	107	107	18.9	3.6				77.5	53	71
310 PA NEW CASTLE	367	3045	107	38	38	38.6	3.3				58.1	11	47
316 N Y NEW YORK	6798	756	17019	6907	6907	24.4	.6				75.0	42	53
323 PA OIL CITY	1694	2868	106	35	35	34.7	4.9				60.4	-1	20
325 N Y OLEAN/PA BRADFORD	5682	3216	241	89	89	38.1	5.8				56.1	6	20
328 N Y ONEONTA	2483	3011	101	37	37	20.4	10.8				68.7	16	22
343 PA PHILADELPHIA	3550	3990	4818	1937	1937	30.1	1.1				68.7	51	66
347 PA PITTSBURGH	3713	3825	2477	904	904	31.8	1.8				66.4	14	32
349 N Y FLATTSBURGH	2885	2958	108	37	37	13.7	5.3				79.3	22	43
358 PA POTTSVILLE	783	2939	160	62	62	45.3	5.9				49.5	6	38
359 N Y POUGHKEEPSIE/KINGSTON	1959	3730	364	136	136	31.3	3.0				65.8	75	98
368 PA READING	864	3711	286	131	131	44.5	2.9				52.6	23	39
375 N Y ROCHESTER	3241	4130	979	396	396	37.4	4.2				60.2	56	72
410 PA SCRANTON	1594	3067	283	111	111	35.7	3.2				61.1	-18	16
429 PA STATE COLLEGE	1115	2876	99	38	38	17.1	4.2				78.7	89	157
435 PA SUNBURY/SHAMOKIN/MT CARMEL	1231	2988	174	66	66	38.9	4.6				56.5	-4	38
436 N Y SYRACUSE	2923	3528	582	263	263	27.7	2.6				69.8	55	68
446 N Y TRENTON	228	4358	394	129	129	27.8	1.1				71.1	54	70
453 PA UNIONTOWN/CONNELLSVILLE	1377	2271	191	57	57	25.9	12.2				61.9	-21	-1
454 N Y UTICA-ROME	2669	3569	340	129	129	31.5	3.4				65.1	29	32
460 N J VINELAND-MILLVILLE	503	3634	121	47	47	41.3	4.6				54.1	66	73
466 N Y WATERTOWN	7043	2971	268	91	91	22.1	9.7				68.2	11	15
478 PA WILKES-BARRE/PAZLETION	891	2970	342	136	136	40.8	2.3				56.9	-21	14
480 PA WILLIAMSPORT/LOCK HAVEN	2595	3314	157	60	60	41.9	2.8				55.3	16	39
491 PA YORK/HANOVER	1440	3490	330	141	141	41.8	3.6				54.6	52	74
EAST NORTH CENTRAL													
5 MICH ADRIAN	754	3628	82	31	31	43.2	3.7				53.1	54	63
6 OHIO AKRON	1341	3778	762	294	294	39.1	1.5				59.4	82	110
12 MICH ALPENA	2454	2578	56	17	17	24.6	4.9				65.5	32	28
16 IND ANDERSON	453	3870	138	54	54	49.4	1.8				48.8	56	79
19 MS APPLETON/OSHKOSH	2822	3398	319	121	121	34.1	6.8				59.1	49	67
22 OHIO ASHTABULA	706	3322	98	37	37	39.1	4.5				56.4	43	65
24 OHIO ATHENS	2252	2331	174	42	42	17.9	5.3				75.8	4	36
37 MICH BATTLE CREEK	1764	3610	218	83	83	36.8	3.4				59.8	53	68
38 MICH BAY CITY/MIDLAND	4607	3248	264	90	90	35.5	2.7				61.8	78	96
42 MS BELLOIT/JANESVILLE	1281	3491	155	76	76	37.5	5.8				56.7	73	87
44 MICH BENTON HARBOR/ST JOSEPH	580	3908	164	64	64	42.9	3.8				53.3	84	99
51 ILL BLOOMINGTON	2615	3421	162	67	67	19.3	3.9				71.8	24	59
52 IND BLOOMINGTON/REDFORD	1991	2739	151	62	62	26.2	3.7				70.2	50	134
71 OHIO CANTON--WASSILLON/ALLIANCE	961	3564	354	151	151	42.0	1.8				56.1	56	75

CONTINUED

APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, BY REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING AREA	SQ. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	1970,										PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN	
				LANO AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME	POP- ULATION	TOTAL EMPLOY- MENT	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY	FISHERIES & MINING	MANUFAC- TURING	OTHER INDUS- TRIES	POP- ULATION	MENT	
			THOU.				THOU.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL															
76 ILL CHAMPAIGN-URBANA	2345	3616	214			91		5.7			10.8	83.5	82		112
83 ILL CHICAGO	6041	-4280	7737			3205		.8			32.2	67.0	56		66
85 OHIO CHILLICOTHE	1130	2964	80			25		5.3			32.1	62.6	18		39
86 OHIO CINCINNATI	5972	3757	1564			591		2.3			35.4	65.4	59		59
89 OHIO CLEVELAND	1590	4355	2238			904		1.0			36.0	63.0	60		74
97 INO COLUMBUS	1299	3732	110			42		4.7			44.5	50.8	60		91
99 OHIO COLUMBUS	3269	3661	1029			419		2.3			23.9	73.8	92		126
106 ILL DANVILLE	1663	3642	124			48		6.3			37.3	56.3	9		37
109 OHIO DAYTON	3184	4059	972			392		2.5			36.9	60.6	95		121
112 ILL DECATUR	5072	3495	306			117		9.1			26.8	64.0	11		27
115 MICH DETROIT	3814	4510	4611			1755		.8			36.6	62.6	82		86
124 OHIO EAST LIVERPOOL/SALEM	535	2638	108			40		4.3			44.8	51.0	20		34
125 WIS EAU CLAIRE/CHIPPEWA FALLS	3679	2815	166			61		12.1			22.5	65.4	16		38
132 MICH ESCANABA	2379	2660	44			14		4.5			30.2	60.2	1		24
135 INO EVANSVILLE	6410	3229	485			180		9.6			35.0	55.2	40		62
143 OHIO FINDLAY	1018	3614	92			35		9.8			45.6	53.0	91		103
145 MICH FLINT	1303	4182	497			179		1.4			38.2	57.1	50		80
148 WIS FOND DU LAC	724	3232	85			34		9.1			39.5	50.4	42		50
152 INO FORT WAYNE	5358	3643	625			256		4.7			41.7	53.7	36		55
156 ILL FREEPORT	568	3685	49			21		10.1			26.0	65.2	13		29
158 OHIO FREMONT/TIFFIN	961	3442	122			45		4.7			34.3	62.2	65		82
162 ILL GALESBURG	1270	3514	83			33		8.7			41.1	57.2	88		107
170 MICH GRAND RAPIDS	5258	3424	740			277		3.5			28.5	62.1	42		53
174 WIS GREEN BAY	3629	2895	258			94		9.3			29.0	63.2	74		95
181 OHIO HAMILTON/MICOLETOWN	471	3397	236			85		1.7			9.3	83.2	-28		-13
182 MICH HANCOCK/HUGHTON	1574	2361	37			10		7.5			17.4	59.7	-22		11
204 IND INDIANAPOLIS	4353	3951	1140			479		2.4			35.9	59.8	48		-10
206 MICH IRON MOUNTAIN	2443	2890	41			13		9.2			19.9	66.4	-8		18
207 MICH IRONWOOD	3179	2754	38			12		22.8			34.6	62.2	91		112
209 MICH JACKSON	1306	3737	180			67		4.3			30.9	61.3	40		62
213 ILL JACKSONVILLE	1359	3408	59			23		13.7			44.6	55.2	86		116
221 MICH KALAMAZOO	1174	3622	258			100		3.2			48.4	47.5	59		104
223 ILL KANKAKEE	1802	3403	131			49		7.9			19.4	64.8	25		25
225 WIS KENOSHA	554	3236	118			46		2.3			35.0	61.3	40		62
232 IND KOKOMO	554	4373	100			41		4.0			48.4	47.5	59		104
233 WIS LA CROSSE	4340	2922	165			69		15.8			19.4	64.8	25		25
234 IND LAFAYETTE/CRAWFORDSVILLE	3296	3430	239			96		7.4			35.0	61.3	40		62
238 OHIO LANCASTER	926	2776	54			74		4.6			35.7	55.8	34		61
240 MICH LAUSING	1697	3812	376			152		2.7			24.8	72.5	94		130
250 OHIO LIYA	1277	3398	141			70		4.5			35.9	59.6	41		64
255 INO LOGANSPOUT/PERU	1969	3132	127			51		8.1			32.6	59.3	14		39
265 WIS MAISON	7318	3340	487			200		10.1			16.5	73.4	54		83

CONTINUED

APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, BY REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING AREA	SQ. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	1970					PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN				
					PER CAPITA INCOME	POP- ULATION	TOTAL EMPLOY- MENT	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -			POP- ULATION	TOTAL EMPLOY- MENT		
								AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY & MINING	MANUFAC- TURING			OTHER INDUS- TRIES	
					PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL														
268 WIS MANITOWOC	589	3180	82	33		8.0	42.1	49.9	34		46			
270 OHIO MANSFIELD	1319	3741	224	89		3.4	44.2	52.3	61		80			
271 WIS MARINETTE	2420	2823	60	21		8.8	37.0	54.3	5		12			
272 IND MARION	421	3772	84	33		2.9	44.2	52.9	50		85			
273 OHIO MARION	1215	3352	108	41		6.0	39.2	54.8	35		57			
274 MICH MARQUETTE	3658	2771	81	28		13.8	10.4	75.8	22		52			
286 IND MICHIGAN CITY/LA PORTE	608	3513	105	42		2.8	41.7	55.5	65		88			
289 WIS MILWAUKEE	2914	4127	1533	631		2.1	35.2	62.7	58		82			
299 ILL MOUNT VERNON/CENTRALIA	2869	2877	110	40		14.2	20.9	64.9	-17		-6			
300 OHIO MOUNT VERNON	524	3123	42	16		7.7	35.4	56.9	35		53			
301 TEX ODESSA/MIDLAND	1410	3423	243	97		3.9	42.0	54.1	36		56			
302 MICH MUSKEGON	2390	3237	226	80		3.3	41.5	55.2	53		65			
306 OHIO NEWARK	686	3173	108	40		3.9	32.6	63.6	73		93			
314 OHIO NEW PHILADELPHIA-DOVER	551	3150	77	28		4.9	41.5	53.6	12		35			
330 ILL OTTAWA/LASALLE/STREATOR	2187	3694	155	61		8.5	36.4	55.2	16		28			
333 MICH O'ROSSO	540	2745	63	23		4.1	42.3	53.5	53		71			
340 ILL PEORIA	4931	3737	466	183		6.0	31.2	62.8	33		49			
342 MICH PETOSKEY	2130	2863	62	21		3.8	22.8	73.4	28		54			
354 MICH PORT HURON	2523	2851	189	65		7.6	33.9	58.5	36		39			
357 OHIO PORTSMOUTH	1514	2700	116	35		4.7	30.5	64.8	-9		5			
364 ILL QUINCY	7027	3171	212	79		15.6	23.1	61.3	-10		0			
365 WIS RACINE	337	3580	171	66		2.4	44.2	53.4	82		107			
371 IND RICHMOND	788	3789	112	44		4.9	40.9	54.2	32		47			
376 ILL ROCKFORD	2289	4119	353	145		4.2	42.4	53.4	76		93			
384 MICH SAGINAW	3338	3348	369	129		3.7	34.7	61.6	58		69			
399 OHIO SANDUSKY	761	3856	125	48		3.6	38.9	57.4	61		85			
407 MICH SAULT STE MARIE	3508	3106	49	15		4.4	5.4	90.2	9		22			
415 WIS SHEBOYGAN	821	3631	124	50		7.5	41.9	50.6	32		56			
422 IND SOUTH BEND/ELKHART	2666	3686	517	208		2.7	40.2	57.0	58		79			
425 ILL SPRINGFIELD	4471	3506	330	131		8.6	17.5	73.9	12		41			
426 OHIO SPRINGFIELD	835	3249	188	72		4.0	36.4	59.6	55		76			
431 OHIO STEUBENVILLE-W VA WEIRTON	582	3717	166	58		3.4	43.3	53.3	7		15			
432 WIS STVNS PT/WIS RPOS/MARSHFLD	2844	3025	143	53		12.1	27.1	60.8	25		42			
441 IND TERRE HAUTE	4374	3094	274	103		7.4	25.3	67.3	-3		27			
443 OHIO TOLEDO	2878	4381	742	290		2.4	33.9	63.7	44		67			
445 MICH TRAVERSE CITY	3456	2901	123	42		5.1	25.9	69.0	23		46			
459 IND VINCENTES	1669	2942	97	36		11.8	20.4	67.8	-4		24			
469 WIS WAUSAU	7312	2878	200	72		12.1	28.2	59.8	10		29			
472 ILL WEST FRANKFORT/CARBONDALE	3052	2742	211	73		11.4	17.3	71.3	-9		31			
487 OHIO WOOSTER	974	3005	110	43		11.3	36.5	52.2	61		93			
492 OHIO YOUNGSTOWN-ARRN/PA SHARON	1720	3722	663	247		1.4	42.7	55.9	40		64			
494 OHIO ZANESVIL/CAMBRDG/COSHOCOTON	2953	3788	199	70		7.9	35.4	56.6	0		18			

CONTINUED

APPENDIX TABLE 3 ---SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, BY REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING AREA	1970										PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN	
	SQ. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -	OTHER INDUSTRIES	MANUFACTURING	AGRICULTURE	POPULATION	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	PCT.	PCT.
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
1 S DAK ABERDEEN	21734	2896	116	42	30.4	65.1	4.5		-13	4		
29 MINN AUSTIN/ALBERT LEA	2543	3452	170	49	14.0	58.0	28.1		16	27		
43 MINN BEMIDJI	4454	1953	45	15	13.7	77.4	8.9		-6	12		
50 N DAK BISMARCK	15265	2830	106	38	23.5	72.1	4.4		-4	18		
65 IOWA BURLINGTON	2664	3965	135	53	6.6	59.1	31.3		7	27		
70 MO CAPE GIRARDEAU-ILL CAIRO	3133	2458	152	52	10.9	69.0	20.2		-17	-1		
74 IOWA CEDAR RAPIDS	3756	3662	258	103	11.3	60.0	28.7		40	57		
90 OHIO CLINTON-ILL STERLING	2497	3574	160	63	11.7	56.8	31.5		28	45		
92 KANS COFFEYVILLE	2447	3063	66	24	13.1	62.8	24.1		-28	-11		
94 MO COLUMBIA/MOBERLY	4455	2743	187	75	9.1	76.9	14.0		26	45		
108 IOWA DAVENPORT-ILL POCK IS-MOLINE	2694	3665	417	163	4.8	63.2	31.9		43	50		
114 IOWA DES MOINES	12535	3563	691	281	11.2	73.0	15.9		13	40		
116 N DAK DICKINSON	7901	2599	35	12	32.3	63.9	3.9		-12	1		
117 KANS DOGUE CITY/GARDEN CITY	14785	3881	111	44	23.0	69.2	7.8		42	80		
121 IOWA DUBUQUE	8299	2896	218	82	17.9	58.9	23.2		0	31		
122 MINN DULUTH-HIBERNIA/SUPERIOR	13646	3038	426	147	11.5	70.8	17.7		2	22		
138 N DAK FARGO	19517	2833	275	99	18.3	75.5	6.2		1	12		
142 MINN FERGUS FALLS	4482	2256	58	35	24.5	67.0	8.5		-7	1		
149 IOWA FORT DODGE	5394	3552	174	65	20.0	65.0	15.0		-5	5		
157 NEBR FREMONT	1100	3256	47	19	17.6	62.8	19.6		25	51		
167 N DAK GRAND FORKS	19916	2907	228	79	17.7	73.9	8.4		-8	-1		
168 NEBR GRAND ISLAND/KEARNEY	9769	3325	132	52	20.6	65.6	13.8		0	22		
171 KANS GREAT BEND	3446	3657	49	19	21.6	70.5	7.9		-2	19		
186 NEBR HASTINGS	4958	3498	80	31	20.3	67.9	11.8		12	33		
189 KANS HAYS	8588	3231	70	28	22.6	72.0	5.4		-1	19		
200 S DAK HURON	8231	3511	57	22	23.4	71.2	5.4		0	19		
201 KANS HUTCHINSON	6528	3688	125	50	13.9	69.4	16.7		-4	16		
205 IOWA IOA CITY	1188	3090	91	39	8.7	82.2	9.1		71	102		
215 MC JEFFERSON CITY	2533	2854	50	35	9.1	74.6	16.3		9	31		
219 MO JOPLIN	3453	2694	187	68	7.4	63.9	28.7		-7	18		
224 MO KANSAS CITY	16245	3736	1672	690	4.3	74.6	21.1		46	71		
229 MO KIRKSVILLE	2866	2381	56	22	20.0	64.2	15.8		-23	-8		
251 NEBR LINCOLN	6401	3492	278	120	10.6	77.7	11.7		16	51		
263 NEBR MCCOOK	6663	3504	41	15	29.2	64.8	5.9		-25	-10		
267 KANS MANHATTAN	1681	3708	95	46	5.5	91.4	3.1		93	160		
269 MINN MARSHALLTOWN	3367	3056	160	61	15.2	65.4	19.4		21	38		
275 IOWA MARSHALLTOWN	1294	3712	61	24	15.9	57.4	26.7		6	21		
278 IOWA MASON CITY	3515	3466	131	50	18.1	63.6	18.3		-2	6		
290 MINN MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL	27678	3846	2530	1033	5.2	71.5	23.2		55	83		
291 N DAK MINOT	14830	3155	116	42	20.2	76.4	3.4		-21	14		
293 S DAK MITCHELL	13843	2207	51	33	37.1	63.4	3.5		-15	-1		
318 NEBR NONSUCH/COLLINGS	12139	3032	146	56	28.6	59.4	11.9		-12	5		

CONTINUED

APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, BY REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING ** AREA	Sq. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	1970					PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN				
					LAND AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME	POP- ULATION	TOTAL EMPLOY- MENT	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -	OTHER INDUS- TRIES	POP- ULATION	EMPLOY- MENT	TOTAL	
									AGRICULTURE	MANUFAC- TURING				
									FORESTRY					
									FISHERIES &					
									MINING					
										PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.
WEST NORTH CENTRAL														
320 NEBR NORTH PLATTE	18096	3884	82	33					22.5	10.0	67.5	10		
327 NEBR OMAHA-IOWA COUNCIL BLUFFS	10343	3566	775	308					8.7	15.3	76.0	53		
331 IOWA OTTUMWA/OSKALOOSA	3978	3340	135	50					15.5	22.1	62.4	-4		
346 KANS PITTSBURG/PARSONS	2983	3244	113	42					10.3	19.9	69.7	-2		
352 MO POPLAR BLUFF	4630	2333	134	41					13.0	23.2	63.8	-21		
367 S DAK RAPID CITY	24656	3011	139	52					17.1	6.9	76.1	39		
374 MINN ROCHESTER	1949	3334	119	49					12.2	15.3	72.4	46		
385 MINN ST CLOUD	4281	2097	184	63					16.3	18.3	65.4	24		
386 MO ST JOSEPH	7739	3098	231	87					15.8	17.8	66.4	-21		
387 MO ST LOUIS	14993	3834	2732	1056					2.7	27.1	70.1	53		
390 KANS SALINA	10360	3351	148	57					18.9	8.6	72.5	-14		
409 NEER SCOTTSBLUFF	14982	3479	181	39					21.5	8.3	70.3	13		
412 MO SEDALIA	2584	2664	69	26					13.8	20.5	65.7	-4		
420 IOWA SIOUX CITY	11105	3221	377	142					19.4	13.0	67.5	-3		
421 S DAK SIOUX FALLS	7122	3035	215	82					19.2	11.2	69.6	13		
427 MO SPRINGFIELD	11742	2452	384	140					9.0	22.4	68.6	11		
444 KANS TOPEKA	8247	3413	273	111					8.8	12.7	78.5	16		
465 IOWA WATERLOO	4362	3175	262	98					13.6	23.0	63.4	26		
467 S DAK WATERTOWN	4618	2620	56	21					31.2	6.2	62.5	-17		
474 MO WEST PLAINS	4061	1853	54	17					12.7	26.9	60.4	-20		
476 KANS WICHITA	10871	3636	526	210					6.3	24.0	69.7	56		
481 N DAK WILLISTON	4910	2986	25	9					28.6	4.1	67.1	7		
485 MINN WINONA	2595	2683	55	37					19.7	21.8	58.5	3		
489 MINN WORTHINGTON	2758	2891	65	23					28.8	12.0	59.2	-5		
SOUTH ATLANTIC														
7 GA ALBANY	6324	2474	282	105					13.5	21.2	65.3	13		
17 S C ANDERSON/GREENWOOD	3870	2801	291	125					2.9	50.1	47.0	5		
21 N C ASHEVILLE	6125	2562	4	154					5.0	37.2	57.8	16		
23 GA ATHENS	1324	2371	94	37					4.0	21.2	74.8	52		
25 GA ATLANTA	12765	3460	2038	856					2.4	25.6	72.3	49		
28 GA AUGUSTA	5338	3107	376	149					3.6	26.9	69.4	56		
32 MD BALTIMORE	3197	3859	2129	870					1.6	24.1	74.3	74		
40 W VA BECKLEY	2966	2258	157	43					23.4	10.6	65.5	-16		
53 W VA BLUEFIELD/WELCH	2349	2369	191	54					25.6	12.7	61.6	-20		
62 GA BRUNSWICK	654	2823	58	23					2.3	24.3	73.5	113		
66 N C BURLINGTON	434	3337	96	46					2.7	52.0	45.3	68		
77 S C CHARLESTON	6078	2684	483	183					3.4	19.3	77.2	70		
78 W VA CHARLESTON	6368	2939	430	135					9.9	19.9	70.2	-4		
79 N C CHARLOTTE/GASTONIA	7217	3186	1015	437					2.5	38.9	58.6	52		
80 VA CHARLOTTESVILLE	1861	2941	112	45					6.1	20.7	73.1	45		
87 W VA CLARKSBURG	3783	2423	184	58					10.8	21.4	67.8	-19		
95 S C COLUMBIA	6801	2707	531	215					4.0	22.3	73.7	71		

CONTINUED

APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, BY REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING ** AREA	1970										PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN	
	SQ. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN --	OTHER INDUSTRIES	POPULATION	POPULATION	POPULATION	POPULATION	POPULATION	POPULATION
					AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY	FISHERIES & MINING	MANUFACTURING	OTHER INDUSTRIES	POPULATION	POPULATION	POPULATION
					PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
96 GA COLUMBUS	3772	3070	334	136	1.9			20.0	78.1	61		61
100 S C CONWAY/MYRTLE BEACH	1152	2261	70	26	11.3			16.4	72.4	35		59
104 MD CUMBERLAND	2534	3266	149	50	5.7			29.3	65.0	10		10
107 VA DANVILLE	2271	2477	161	63	8.0			45.1	46.9	3		19
110 FLA DAYTONA BEACH	1598	2846	174	58	4.8			10.9	84.4	207		199
123 N C DURHAM	1909	2871	282	114	4.9			23.7	71.4	50		72
137 W VA FAIRMONT	309	3181	61	21	14.7			26.7	58.6	-10		10
141 NC FAYETTEVILLE/LUMBERTON	2982	2682	358	148	6.4			16.6	77.0	80		125
147 S C FLORENCE	2237	2346	202	74	10.3			31.8	57.9	15		25
150 FLA FORT MYERS	3523	2609	171	58	8.4			5.0	86.6	551		492
154 MD FREDERICK	664	3633	85	35	6.8			18.4	74.8	48		82
155 VA FREDERICKSBURG	1408	2492	77	31	3.2			16.1	80.7	58		76
161 FLA GAINESVILLE/CCALA	3951	2647	190	71	7.0			9.6	83.4	119		139
175 N C GREENSBORO/HIGH POINT	4439	3356	621	277	3.0			44.1	52.9	63		92
177 S C GREENVILLE	2619	3034	378	160	1.7			41.9	56.3	51		75
180 MD HAGERSTOWN/W VA MARTINSBURG	1222	3496	170	65	6.1			30.0	64.0	38		64
184 VA HARRISONBURG	2467	2629	95	38	9.8			31.3	58.9	24		63
191 N C HICKORY	1643	3211	227	104	1.8			56.3	42.0	63		115
198 W VA HUNTINGTON-KY ASHLAND	4231	2595	406	123	5.5			26.8	67.8	-3		19
212 FLA JACKSONVILLE	10952	3228	782	306	4.1			14.0	81.9	104		130
226 FLA KEY WEST	994	3637	53	22	4.2			2.8	93.0	274		466
228 N C KINSTON/GOLDSBORO	1215	2625	156	58	11.7			21.4	66.9	32		60
236 GA LA GRANGE/WEST POINT	1845	2474	106	42	3.1			49.3	47.6	-8		-4
254 W VA LOGAN	456	2562	46	12	32.9			7.5	59.6	-31		-32
261 VA LYNCHBURG	1821	3233	145	58	3.6			39.0	57.4	25		40
264 GA MACON	9958	2674	525	195	7.4			21.8	70.8	17		27
276 VA MARTINSVILLE	863	3339	86	37	2.5			56.3	41.2	61		99
285 FLA MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE	5205	3737	1903	764	2.2			13.7	84.1	503		483
298 W VA MORGANTOWN	1010	2350	89	30	12.1			15.0	72.9	9		44
308 N C NEW BERN	2065	2601	113	44	7.0			13.7	79.3	62		123
315 VA NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON	718	3431	340	140	1.3			18.7	80.0	186		196
319 VA NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH	5229	3106	899	367	2.3			14.2	83.0	96		115
329 FLA ORLANDO	4590	3420	753	288	5.1			16.3	78.5	416		426
335 FLA PANAMA CITY	1867	2778	93	34	3.0			13.9	83.1	159		216
337 W VA PARKERSBURG/OHIO MARIETTA	2102	3020	173	59	3.3			34.3	84.7	17		40
339 FLA PENSACOLA	4751	3074	370	139	2.4			12.8	84.7	154		241
341 VA PETERSBURG-HOPENELL	1579	3117	146	61	3.3			25.2	71.5	65		94
366 N C RALEIGH	4723	2661	491	192	7.4			23.5	69.0	31		60
372 VA RICHMOND	8769	3575	756	310	4.1			23.2	72.8	39		55
373 VA ROANOKE	7152	3219	473	202	4.1			32.7	63.2	18		58
378 N C ROCKY MT/WILSON/GREENVILLE	4731	2501	330	120	13.7			24.7	61.5	5		22
379 GA ROME	1184	2873	127	51	2.8			42.9	54.3	23		35

CONTINUED

APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, BY REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING ** AREA	SQ. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	1970					PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN				
					PER CAPITA INCOME	POP- ULATION	TOTAL EMPLOY- MENT	AGRICULTURE : FORESTRY : FISHERIES & : MINING	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -	OTHER INDUS- TRIES	POP- ULATION	EMPLOY- MENT	PCT.	PCT.
									MANUFAC- TURING					
SOUTH ATLANTIC														
388 FLA ST PETERSBURG/CLEARWATER	264	3187	522	168				2.1	13.6	84.3	469	429		
392 MD SALISBURY	2245	3562	156	62				9.3	26.9	63.8	13	20		
393 N C SALISBURY/CONCORD-KANAPOLIS	877	3049	165	77				2.1	51.8	46.2	28	44		
406 FLA SARASOTA/BRADENTON	1287	2945	218	67				5.0	11.5	83.5	415	310		
408 GA SAVANNAH	7052	1901	377	140				6.0	21.4	72.6	26	40		
416 N C SHELBY	1032	2655	120	51				2.9	51.6	45.5	16	45		
423 S C SPARTANBURG	1973	2824	251	104				2.5	46.2	51.3	23	46		
430 VA STAUNTON	1418	3270	88	36				4.9	35.8	59.3	29	76		
434 S C SUMTER	1672	2029	123	44				9.7	23.3	66.9	13	18		
438 FLA TALLAHASSEE	3787	2857	168	65				9.4	7.8	82.9	86	121		
439 FLA TAMPA/LAKELAND	7590	3023	902	328				9.2	15.6	75.1	173	176		
455 GA VALDOSTA/THOMASVILLE	3289	2512	152	57				13.4	23.4	63.2	9	19		
464 D C WASHINGTON	4712	4244	3027	1332				1.2	6.3	92.4	177	183		
470 GA WAYCROSS	4566	2398	114	43				14.6	27.4	58.0	1	19		
473 FLA WEST PALM BEACH	4416	3324	475	177				9.7	14.5	75.8	331	272		
475 W VA WHEELING	2424	3106	246	86				10.8	29.1	60.1	-12	4		
479 W VA WILLIAMSON/KY PIKEVILLE	1440	1771	103	24				30.7	5.2	64.1	-15	-11		
482 DEL WILMINGTON	3000	4329	682	272				3.3	30.0	66.7	93	104		
483 N C WILMINGTON	5324	2802	340	142				7.2	17.9	74.8	59	110		
484 VA WINCHESTER	1336	3020	90	37				6.5	29.9	63.6	37	63		
486 N C WINSTON-SALEM	3761	3136	434	177				5.1	39.3	55.5	36	67		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL														
18 ALA ANNISTON	1184	2924	114	44				1.9	30.4	67.7	48	87		
49 ALA BIRMINGHAM	11976	2879	1097	399				4.0	30.1	65.9	17	38		
57 KY ROWLING GREEN	3882	2412	179	66				15.9	28.1	56.0	1	24		
81 TENN CHATTANOOGA	6174	2957	607	237				3.3	41.2	55.4	37	65		
88 TENN CLARKSVILLE	1027	2848	70	29				3.8	17.0	79.2	49	90		
98 MISS COLUMBUS	2840	2346	146	52				7.0	28.4	64.6	4	10		
111 ALA DECATUR	1805	2778	146	52				6.4	31.5	62.1	31	73		
118 ALA DOTHAN	4174	2638	221	87				7.4	17.5	75.1	14	53		
146 ALA FLORENCE	1948	2594	142	49				3.9	31.8	64.3	31	77		
160 ALA GADSDEN	1726	2547	164	58				4.7	34.9	60.4	22	41		
176 MISS GREENVILLE/GREENWOOD	4211	2161	227	68				14.8	17.5	67.8	-23	-38		
179 MISS GULFPORT-BILOXI	1777	3068	231	88				1.7	20.0	72.1	197	244		
187 MISS HATTIESBURG	2038	2216	96	33				5.4	22.5	78.3	31	51		
195 KY HOPKINSVILLE	1916	3547	89	35				10.7	17.8	71.5	14	51		
199 ALA HUNTSVILLE	1927	2763	226	86				3.2	25.1	71.8	109	198		
210 MISS ACKSON	11481	2451	570	194				8.6	22.0	69.4	4	4		
211 TENN JACKSON	3179	2613	190	73				7.6	38.0	54.4	4	27		
216 TENN JOHNSON CITY-ELIZABETHTON	1166	2177	143	51				4.6	36.4	59.0	26	68		
227 TENN KINGSPT/BRISTL-VA BRISTL	3711	2863	353	122				9.6	34.4	56.0	17	47		
231 TENN KNOXVILLE-OAK RIDGE	9163	2569	825	297				5.4	33.1	61.6	29	57		

CONTINUED

APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, BY REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING ** AREA	1970												PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN	
	SQ. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -					PCT.	PCT.	POP- ULATION	TOTAL EMPLOY- MENT	
					LAND : AREA :	PER : CAPITA : INCOME :	POP- ULATION :	TOTAL : EMPLOY- MENT :	AGRICULTURE : FORESTRY : FISHERIES & MINING :					MANUFAC- TURING :
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL														
243 MISS LAUREL	1389	2196	72	24					10.1	26.6	63.3	5	15	
249 KY LEXINGTON	7939	2583	573	204					10.6	20.4	69.0	11	38	
259 KY LOUISVILLE	12044	3281	1389	531					5.3	29.7	65.0	48	70	
279 KY MAYSVILLE	896	2544	38	14					23.4	25.3	51.3	-15	-8	
282 TENN MEMPHIS	19892	2697	1539	543					6.7	24.4	68.8	18	19	
284 MISS MERIDIAN	4237	2232	149	52					6.1	25.0	68.9	-16	-9	
287 KY MIDDLESBORO/HARLAN	3784	1695	216	51					17.9	14.4	67.7	-30	-31	
294 ALA MOBILE	10972	2587	545	181					4.4	27.3	68.3	52	62	
297 ALA MONTGOMERY	7326	2455	142	392					5.7	19.3	75.0	6	3	
304 TENN NASHVILLE	15508	2878	1154	456					5.4	29.3	65.3	29	57	
305 MISS NATCHEZ	3652	2163	100	30					12.9	22.2	64.9	1	-12	
332 KY OWENSBORO	1988	2760	142	50					12.2	27.4	60.4	7	35	
334 KY PADUCAH/MAYFIELD	3579	2740	193	68					7.2	25.6	67.1	1	16	
413 ALA SELMA	2610	2272	87	28					8.3	22.8	68.9	-19	-29	
449 MISS TUPELO	2843	2410	136	52					6.7	40.4	53.0	-6	22	
450 ALA TUSCALOOSA	4513	2170	187	61					5.0	26.5	68.6	1	1	
457 MISS VICKSBURG	3188	2436	92	28					12.1	18.4	69.6	-15	-27	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL														
3 TEX ABILENE	11269	3230	196	76					14.8	9.5	75.7	6	39	
4 OKLA ADA	2237	2193	44	14					8.6	12.4	79.0	-37	-21	
10 LA ALEXANDRIA	3463	2258	183	56					8.6	12.0	79.4	31	35	
14 TEX AMARILLO	34629	3686	356	142					16.8	11.0	72.2	46	75	
20 OKLA ARDMORE	2741	2540	69	24					14.8	13.9	71.4	-28	0	
30 TEX AUSTIN	6339	2944	380	155					4.1	9.1	86.8	83	124	
34 OKLA BARTLESVILLE	425	4417	42	17					10.0	33.4	56.6	38	69	
36 LA BATON ROUGE	4104	2876	467	152					4.3	18.0	77.7	103	101	
39 TEX BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR	6781	3196	425	150					3.8	29.2	67.0	72	88	
46 TEX BIG SPRING	3601	3625	45	18					12.2	9.1	78.6	53	90	
54 ARK BLYTHEVILLE	1409	2728	88	27					13.2	20.1	66.7	-29	-25	
61 TEX BROWNSVILLE/HARLINGEN/MCALLEN	4226	1931	355	102					17.9	8.5	73.6	65	50	
63 TEX BRYAN	1262	2578	68	26					6.2	9.8	83.9	50	56	
102 TEX CORPUS CHRISTI	11453	2807	424	150					11.1	8.8	80.1	80	101	
103 TEX CORSICANA	1946	2854	42	16					10.0	17.4	72.6	-41	-28	
105 TEX DALLAS	8975	4054	1626	695					3.0	23.2	73.8	122	166	
127 ARK EL DORADO/CAMDEN	3186	2842	108	38					6.8	31.9	61.2	-10	-1	
129 TEX EL PASO	40475	2938	536	185					5.6	11.9	82.5	159	151	
130 OKLA ENID	4137	3378	82	33					15.2	7.3	77.5	-4	20	
140 ARK FAYETTEVILLE	2681	2462	137	52					11.6	26.7	61.7	50	86	
151 ARK FORT SMITH	6502	2288	210	72					6.3	29.7	64.0	-6	28	
153 TEX FORT WORTH	16066	3050	1071	442					4.3	26.8	68.9	96	152	
164 TEX GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY	430	3068	170	66					2.5	19.9	77.5	109	101	
178 TEX GREENVILLE	1145	3102	52	20					6.5	27.3	66.2	-7	13	

CONTINUED

APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, 8Y REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING ** AREA	1970										PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN		
	SQ. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -					PCT.	PCT.		
					LAND AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME	POP- ULATION	TOTAL EMPLOY- MENT	AGRICULTURE : FORESTRY : FISHERIES & : MINING			MANUFAC- : TURING	OTHER INDUS- TRIES
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL													
196 ARK HOT SPRINGS	2758	2329	91	31		6.2	26.9	66.9		12	31		
197 TEX HOUSTON	23874	3404	2371	941		5.8	19.7	74.5		123	142		
218 ARK JONESBORO	1296	2572	77	28		9.9	27.2	62.9		0	23		
235 LA LAFAYET/OPELOUSS/NEW IBERIA	5080	2087	407	121		18.5	8.3	73.2		39	72		
237 LA LAKE CHARLES	3981	2879	204	65		9.9	17.7	72.4		93	113		
241 TEX LAREDO	4375	2166	77	22		7.4	6.1	86.5		55	66		
244 OKLA LAWTON/DUNCAN	4226	3373	171	72		7.4	7.1	85.5		44	108		
252 ARK LITTLE ROCK	21605	2643	770	275		7.8	22.9	69.3		9	35		
256 TEX LONGVIEW/MARSHALL	2165	3125	150	54		5.8	25.9	68.3		3	12		
260 TEX LUBBOCK	15190	3356	356	132		18.3	8.1	73.6		76	101		
262 OKLA MCALESTER	2096	2201	46	15		4.6	14.5	80.8		24	17		
296 LA MONROE	5847	2418	272	84		10.0	18.9	71.1		11	4		
303 OKLA MUSKOGEE	3500	2107	120	37		7.5	15.3	77.2		16	6		
313 LA NEW ORLEANS	11621	3178	1581	536		6.6	16.0	77.4		68	73		
321 TEX ODESSA/MIDLAND	10418	3821	216	85		22.6	8.2	69.1		265	304		
324 OKLA OKLAHOMA CITY	23367	3175	1002	402		7.9	12.0	80.1		32	78		
336 TEX PARIS	4422	2320	80	27		10.9	24.1	64.9		42	-29		
345 ARK PINE BLUFF	4317	2483	152	49		9.0	26.9	64.1		6	-4		
351 OKLA PONCA CITY	2687	3812	46	25		11.3	25.7	63.0		7	-11		
395 TEX SAN ANGELO	33978	3447	153	60		17.1	7.6	75.4		7	30		
396 TEX SAN ANTONIO	27955	2815	1184	433		5.3	10.2	84.5		81	99		
414 OKLA SHAWNEE	2236	2270	82	28		9.7	13.2	77.1		43	-24		
418 TEX SHERMAN/DENISON	2724	2903	131	51		6.5	26.8	66.7		20	20		
419 LA SHREVEPORT	12643	2868	69	220		5.7	18.0	76.3		19	24		
440 TEX TEMPLE	2832	3310	154	68		5.1	8.3	86.6		77	149		
442 TEX-ARK TEXARKANA	8245	2782	240	83		6.6	28.5	64.9		15	0		
448 OKLA TULSA	9223	3348	641	243		7.2	20.5	72.3		31	68		
452 TEX TYLER	2937	2966	163	62		7.6	23.6	68.8		0	18		
458 TEX VICTORIA	2301	3012	76	27		10.4	17.8	71.8		99	104		
462 TEX WACO	6676	3025	266	104		7.0	15.6	77.4		26	26		
477 TEX WICHITA FALLS	10139	3636	197	81		11.3	9.0	79.7		4	40		
MOUNTAIN													
9 N MEX ALBUQUERQUE	40353	2826	424	170		4.2	6.7	89.2		132	230		
47 MONT BILLINGS	41142	3121	168	63		16.0	8.1	75.9		32	52		
55 IDAHO BOISE	31607	3043	258	101		11.9	13.3	74.8		61	99		
58 MONT BOZEMAN	5413	2638	44	17		10.6	6.4	83.0		46	65		
69 MONT BUTTE	16261	2847	85	30		21.3	11.7	66.9		-9	-7		
72 N MEX CARLSBAD	4163	3167	41	14		27.1	4.7	68.1		69	83		
73 WYO CASPER	18753	3419	86	33		19.6	7.1	73.3		117	74		
82 WYO CHEYENNE	11830	3254	52	37		7.3	5.9	86.7		50	48		
91 N MEX CLOVIS	7075	2989	69	26		14.6	4.9	80.6		63	100		
93 COLO COLORADO SPRINGS	2712	3226	239	103		1.3	7.5	91.2		296	446		

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APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, 8Y REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING ** AREA	1970										PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN	
	LAND	AREA	PER	POP-	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -				OTHER	POP-	TOTAL
	AREA		CAPITA	ULATION	EMPLOY-	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY	MANUFAC-	INDUS-	TRIES	ULATION	EMPLOY-
			INCOME		MENT	MINING		TURING				MENT
	SQ. MI.	THOU.	00L.	THOU.	THOU.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.	PCT.
MOUNTAIN												
113 COLO DENVER	64389	1511	3664	623	5.3	15.2	79.5	126	177			
119 ARIZ DOUGLAS	6256	62	3186	23	10.6	8.8	80.6	79	105			
139 N MEX FARMINGTON/COLORADO DURANGO	19963	99	2561	31	16.6	8.2	75.2	81	97			
144 ARIZ FLAGSTAFF	28484	96	2301	28	3.6	10.1	86.4	118	110			
163 N MEX GALLUP	16630	76	2062	18	5.3	8.9	85.8	58	10			
169 COLO GRAND JUNCTION	15218	113	2774	42	17.3	7.7	75.1	34	63			
172 MONT GREAT FALLS	41110	173	3466	64	18.0	7.6	74.4	19	30			
173 COLO GREELEY	4004	89	2645	34	15.3	14.4	70.2	40	89			
188 MONT HAVRE	7193	24	3132	9	18.3	3.4	78.2	5	19			
190 MONT HELENA	4720	36	3451	15	7.1	6.3	86.5	40	60			
193 N MEX HUBBS	4393	18	3468	18	31.5	5.5	63.0	134	151			
202 IDAHO IDAHO FALLS	22068	104	2999	39	15.5	9.8	74.7	39	80			
222 MONT KALISPELL	5177	39	2845	13	5.9	22.9	71.2	63	78			
242 NEV LAS VEGAS	31836	302	3658	127	1.8	4.7	93.5	936	1148			
246 IDAHO LEWISTON	14793	100	3022	35	11.2	17.9	70.9	33	50			
253 UTAH LOGAN	1842	50	2385	17	12.3	13.8	73.9	24	75			
286 MONT MILES CITY	26224	3543	3543	19	29.7	3.7	66.6	0	16			
292 MONT MISSOULA	10531	97	2694	34	11.2	13.3	75.5	50	63			
317 ARIZ NOGALES	1246	14	2632	4	8.4	5.4	86.2	47	65			
322 UTAH OGDEN	7944	161	3137	62	5.2	13.4	81.5	93	174			
344 ARIZ PHOENIX	29179	1128	3353	427	6.3	18.7	75.0	330	417			
350 IDAHO POCATELLO	6354	93	2979	35	12.1	14.8	73.1	49	90			
362 UTAH PROVO	1998	138	2323	46	4.9	20.5	74.6	140	278			
363 COLO PUEBLO	29450	264	2832	89	10.1	14.1	75.7	1	29			
370 NEV RENO	76104	208	4399	90	6.7	5.7	87.7	228	183			
377 WYO ROCK SPRINGS	16076	23	3274	9	25.6	7.5	67.0	0	11			
381 N MEX ROSWELL	6094	43	2979	15	11.8	8.6	79.6	81	104			
394 UTAH SALT LAKE CITY	95453	3113	3113	279	8.0	13.5	78.4	59	129			
404 N MEX SANTA FE	10147	59	2733	11	13.5	5.7	80.8	33	51			
417 WYO SHERIDAN	14358	41	3147	16	26.7	3.8	69.5	15	31			
447 ARIZ TUCSON	9241	352	3199	127	7.5	8.1	84.4	383	463			
451 IDAHO TWIN FALLS	11460	103	3051	41	22.4	14.2	63.4	13	44			
493 ARIZ YUMA	9985	61	3571	24	12.7	4.1	83.2	215	260			
PACIFIC												
2 WASH ABERDEEN	1905	60	3405	21	4.2	33.6	62.3	12	15			
31 CALIF BAKERSFIELD	8170	329	3652	115	18.0	7.4	74.6	144	172			
41 WASH BELLINGHAM/MOUNT VERNON	4058	138	3275	49	8.2	20.1	71.7	37	56			
59 WASH BREMERTON	402	102	3627	40	1.4	28.1	70.5	129	149			
84 CALIF CHICO/OROVILLE	2980	119	3027	39	13.1	9.7	77.2	117	126			
101 CREG COOS BAY	3233	70	3270	25	5.9	34.5	59.6	89	93			
126 CALIF EL CENTRO/CALEXICO	4284	74	4354	24	19.3	6.8	73.9	25	16			
133 OREG EUGENE	4573	213	2894	78	3.7	23.6	72.7	209	237			

CONTINUED

APPENDIX TABLE 3 --SELECTED STATISTICS FOR MULTICOUNTY TRADING AREAS, 8Y REGION, 1970 -- CONTINUED

REGION AND TRADING ** AREA	1970										PERCENTAGE CHANGE DURING 1940-70 IN	
	SQ. MI.	DOL.	THOU.	THOU.	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN -
					POP- ULATION	MANUFAC- TURING	OTHER INDUS- TRIES	POP- ULATION	MANUFAC- TURING	OTHER INDUS- TRIES	POP- ULATION	MANUFAC- TURING
PACIFIC												
134 CALIF EUREKA	4576	3719	114	39	5.6	25.0	69.4	126	25.0	69.4	126	25.0
159 CALIF FRESNO	8133	3416	455	154	13.5	11.5	75.0	125	11.5	75.0	125	11.5
230 OREG KLAMATH FALLS	24650	3503	97	36	12.4	19.4	68.2	15	19.4	68.2	15	19.4
257 WASH LONGVIEW	2340	3655	88	31	4.3	40.1	55.6	46	40.1	55.6	46	40.1
258 CALIF LOS ANGELES	4853	-3600	8452	3444	1.4	27.1	71.5	190	27.1	71.5	190	27.1
277 CALIF MARYSVILLE	1245	3427	87	30	13.3	7.2	79.5	143	7.2	79.5	143	7.2
281 OREG MEDFORD	4442	2684	130	44	8.1	19.9	72.0	148	19.9	72.0	148	19.9
283 CALIF MERCED	3438	2968	111	39	18.3	8.7	73.0	110	8.7	73.0	110	8.7
295 CALIF MODESTO	3781	3475	217	74	10.8	18.6	70.6	153	18.6	70.6	153	18.6
326 WASH OLYMPIA/CHEHALS-CENTRALIA	4131	3076	143	52	5.6	20.2	74.1	59	20.2	74.1	59	20.2
338 WASH PASCO-RICHLAND	3000	3732	93	36	9.0	16.5	74.5	408	16.5	74.5	408	16.5
353 WASH PORT ANGELES	1753	3194	35	12	4.1	28.7	67.2	59	28.7	67.2	59	28.7
356 OREG PORTLAND	40655	3728	1271	502	4.3	21.5	74.2	85	21.5	74.2	85	21.5
369 CALIF REDDING	9967	3321	115	38	7.7	19.4	72.9	144	19.4	72.9	144	19.4
380 OREG ROSEBURG	5062	3075	72	24	6.7	33.3	60.1	179	33.3	60.1	179	33.3
383 CALIF SACRAMENTO	11429	3529	909	344	3.8	9.2	87.0	212	9.2	87.0	212	9.2
389 OREG SALEM	4874	2962	312	110	7.2	20.4	72.5	116	20.4	72.5	116	20.4
391 CALIF SALINAS/MONTEREY	3324	4180	250	109	9.9	7.4	82.7	242	7.4	82.7	242	7.4
397 CALIF SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE	37401	3062	1159	411	5.4	16.5	78.1	322	16.5	78.1	322	16.5
398 CALIF SAN DIEGO	4258	3690	1358	566	2.0	13.6	84.5	369	13.6	84.5	369	13.6
400 CALIF SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND-SAN JOSE	6805	4695	4442	1836	1.6	19.5	78.9	165	19.5	78.9	165	19.5
401 CALIF SAN LUIS OBISPO	3326	2774	106	36	9.8	5.9	84.3	218	5.9	84.3	218	5.9
402 CALIF SANTA BARBARA	2745	3494	264	103	6.5	11.7	81.9	275	11.7	81.9	275	11.7
403 CALIF SANTA CRUZ/WATSONVILLE	439	3205	124	45	7.5	16.0	76.5	175	16.0	76.5	175	16.0
405 CALIF SANTA ROSA	6345	3122	276	93	7.3	14.1	78.7	162	14.1	78.7	162	14.1
411 WASH SEATTLE	6252	4380	1460	582	1.5	23.8	74.7	140	23.8	74.7	140	23.8
424 WASH SPOKANE	28287	3440	517	186	9.4	13.6	77.0	54	13.6	77.0	54	13.6
433 CALIF STOCKTON	2438	3728	304	108	9.7	15.7	74.6	113	15.7	74.6	113	15.7
437 WASH TACOMA	1676	3428	411	166	2.0	14.8	83.2	126	14.8	83.2	126	14.8
456 CALIF VENTURA/OXNARD	1857	2882	376	139	7.9	17.0	75.0	440	17.0	75.0	440	17.0
461 CALIF VISALIA/HANFORD	6240	3207	253	90	22.3	10.1	67.6	78	10.1	67.6	78	10.1
463 WASH WALLA WALLA/OREG PENDLTN	15732	3462	137	50	13.9	13.3	72.9	24	13.3	72.9	24	13.3
471 WASH WENATCHEE	10066	3753	84	31	19.2	12.2	68.6	24	12.2	68.6	24	12.2
490 WASH YAKIMA	6588	3171	170	60	16.5	12.3	71.1	43	12.3	71.1	43	12.3

\*\* FOR BASIC TRADING AREAS WHICH HAVE MULTIPLE CITIES AS CENTERS, A DASH (-) BETWEEN NAMES IS USED FOR CITIES WHICH FORM A SINGLE METROPOLITAN AREA. A SLANT (/) BETWEEN NAMES IS USED FOR OTHER CITIES WHICH JOINTLY FORM A TRADING AREA.

SOURCES: RAND McNALLY AND COMPANY; AND BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND BUREAU OF CENSUS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.





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